

CONVENTION NUMBER

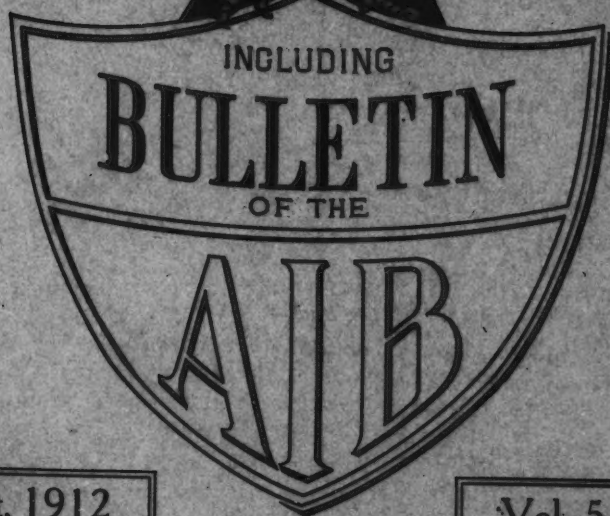
JOURNAL

OF THE

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ASSOCIATION



August, 1912

Vol. 5 No. 2

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Vol. 5

AUGUST, 1912

No. 2

OFFICERS AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION, 1911-12.

PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE, Pres. Dime Sav. Bank, Detroit, Mich.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:

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FRED. E. FARNSWORTH, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

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WILLIAM G. FITZWILSON, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

GENERAL COUNSEL:

THOMAS B. PATON, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

MANAGER PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENT:

L. W. GAMMON, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

MEMBERS of the American Bankers Association attending the 1912 convention will find three noteworthy things at their place of meeting. Detroit is the oldest city in the United States between the Atlantic seaboard and the New Mexican plains; it is, with the exception of Washington, the most beautiful city in the country, and in the last decade it had a larger percentage of gains in population, and made greater industrial progress than any other city of its class.

As to its age, Detroit was founded sixty-one years before the first French trading post was established at St. Louis. It is 110 years older than Buffalo, 115 years older than Cleveland and 125 years older than Milwaukee. It had been on the map half a century before the first fort was built at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, where Pittsburgh now stands, and a century before there was any settlement at the Falls of the Ohio, the present site of Louisville. It had been in existence about a hundred years before Fort Dearborn was built on the site of the present city of Chicago, and 130 years before there were any settlers to speak of around that fort. It figured in half a dozen wars in the 18th century, and was under three different flags before it settled down as an incorporated city in the United States.

Detroit was in great luck when, in July, 1805, a fire burned every house in the old town save one. Before that, it had only one street that was as much as twenty feet wide. The rest were mostly ten feet and crooked at that. The fire gave opportunity for an entire replating of the town. Under this, avenues, alternately 200 and 120 feet wide, radiated from a central point, now the Grand Circus Park, while other avenues radiated from another focal point half a mile nearer the river. This arrangement gave the large open spaces in the very heart of the city, the numerous triangular parks and the broad streets, now well shaded, that are the chief beauty of the central portion. There is hardly another city in the country that gives such an impression of openness, light and broad space in its business section. At a distance of about three miles from this delightful center, the Grand Boulevard, 12 miles long and 150 feet wide, encircles the area of the older parts of the city, giving an ideal roadway for carriage or auto. Belle Isle, a unique park of 700 acres, and about thirty other parks, add to the land attractions of the city, and these are supplemented by unrivalled excursion opportunities upon the water. The total area of parks and boulevards is 1,270 acres.

When the population returns of the 13th census were published, they contained a revelation to per-

sons not already familiar with the growth of Detroit. During the decade from 1900 to 1910 it had jumped from tenth place to sixth among the middle class cities, and showed a larger percentage of increase than any other. The following is the record:

	1900.	1910.	Increase Per Cent.
St. Louis	575,238	687,029	19.4
Boston	560,892	670,585	19.6
Baltimore	508,957	558,485	09.7
Pittsburgh	451,512	533,905	18.6
Cleveland	381,768	560,663	46.9
Buffalo	352,387	423,715	20.2
San Francisco	342,782	416,912	21.6
Cincinnati	325,902	364,463	11.2
New Orleans	287,104	339,075	18.1
Detroit	285,714	465,766	63
Milwaukee	285,315	373,857	31
Washington	278,718	331,069	18.5

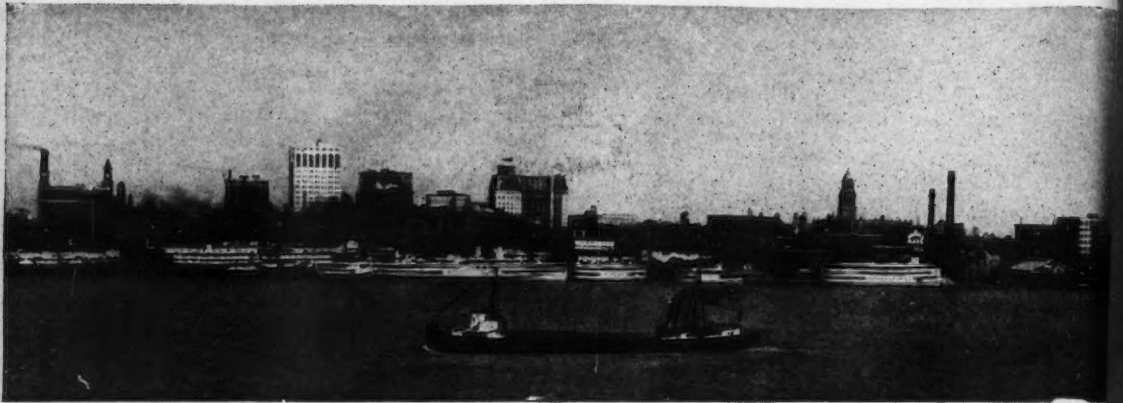
It will be seen that within the decade Detroit drew away ahead of New Orleans, Milwaukee and

The corresponding figures for the whole State of Michigan of 1909 on some of the items, were as follows:

Number of establishments.....	9,159
Capital	\$583,947,000
Salaried officials and clerks.....	30,607
Average number of wage-earners.....	231,504
Salaries and wages	\$153,338,000
Value of product	686,109,000

It thus appears that nearly one-fourth, in number, of the manufacturing establishments in Michigan are in Detroit. These establishments represent nearly one-third of the capital of the whole; employ more than one-third of the wage-earners and salaried officers and turn out nearly two-fifths of the total product.

The banking business of Detroit is keeping full pace with the city's commercial and industrial demands. Following are the totals of some items, according to the latest published statements in each of the years named:



DETROIT RIVER FRONT.

Washington, and also passed Buffalo, Cincinnati and San Francisco. If the same percentages of increase are maintained, it is, in 1912, passing Pittsburgh and Baltimore.

The industrial growth of Detroit is still more striking. At the time of the 12th census it was the 16th city in the value of its manufactured product; under the 13th census it was 6th. Some of the leading figures for the two periods were as follows:

	1899.	1909.	Increase Per Cent.
Number of establishments	1,263	2,036	61
Capital	\$67,544,972	\$190,125,000	183
Salaried officials and clerks	4,687	13,026	178
Average number of wage-earners	38,481	81,011	110
Salaries and wages	\$19,638,143	\$58,267,000	197
Miscellaneous expenses	9,790,012	26,743,000	173
Cost of materials	47,175,012	120,218,000	176
Value of product	88,649,635	252,992,000	185

	1900.	1911.	Increase Per Cent.
Capital and surplus..	\$8,815,000	\$21,865,882	148
Savings deposits	36,306,315	66,119,370	82
Total deposits	76,138,793	160,804,171	111
Loans and discounts..	20,715,695	75,607,604	170
Stocks, bonds, etc.....	25,461,744	61,339,923	141
Total resources	87,828,674	188,198,449	114

At the time of making the last reports there were in the state 416 state banks, 100 national banks and five trust companies, yet the 18 Detroit financial institutions had one-third of all the bank capital in the state, one-third of the savings deposits; nearly two-fifths of the total deposits; one-third of the loans and discounts; more than one-third of the stocks, bonds and mortgages, and more than one-third of the total resources. Detroit is a reserve city for all the other national banks in the state.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM.

Business Sessions of the Association, Sections and Committees.

The programs of the various meetings follow. They are as complete as possible at this period, and are subject to change.

Monday, September 9, 1912.

At the Hotel Pontchartrain.

Morning—Committee meetings.

Afternoon, 2 o'clock—Executive Council.

At the Detroit Opera House.

(Subject to change by vote of the Executive Council or by vote of the Convention.)

The hours indicated in this program will be strictly observed.

Annual Report of the Executive Council—Arthur Reynolds, Chairman, Des Moines, Ia.

Amendments to Constitution—Reported out from Executive Council by Arthur Reynolds, Chairman.

Annual Report of the Standing Protective Committee—Fred. E. Farnsworth, Secretary.

Eleven-Thirty o'clock.

Address—

Announcements.

Recess for luncheon.

Tuesday Afternoon, 2 o'clock.

Addresses and Miscellaneous Business.

Friday, September 13, 1912.

Second Day's Session.

Convention called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp by the President, William Livingstone.

Invocation.

Invitations for next convention.



Hotel Pontchartrain.

A SKY LINE OF DETROIT.

Executive Council, Vice-Presidents and Honorary Guests are invited to take seats on the platform.

Tuesday, September 10, 1912.

First Day's Session.

Convention called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp by the President, William Livingstone.

Invocation—

Addresses of Welcome—Hon. Chase S. Osborn, Governor of Michigan; Hon. W. B. Thompson, Mayor of Detroit; Hon. Geo. H. Russel, President Detroit Clearing House; Hon. Homer Warren, President Detroit Board of Commerce.

Response to Addresses of Welcome—

Annual Address of the President—William Livingstone, Detroit, Mich.

Annual Report of the General Secretary—Fred. E. Farnsworth, New York City.

Annual Report of the Treasurer—J. Fletcher Farrell, Chicago, Ill.

Appointment of Auditing Committee by the President.

Annual Report of the General Counsel—Thomas B. Paton, New York City.

Reports of Sections—Trust Company, Savings Bank, Clearing House, American Institute of Banking, State Secretaries.

Reports of Committees.

Announcements.

Recess for luncheon.

Afternoon Session, 2 o'clock.

Unfinished business.

Communications from Executive Council.

Resolutions.

Report of Committee on Nominations.

Action on same.

Installation of officers.

Announcements.

Adjournment.

Executive Council, Arthur Reynolds, Chairman. At Hotel Pontchartrain, immediately following the adjournment of the convention, should the convention adjourn at a reasonable hour, otherwise at 8 o'clock p. m.

Trust Company Section.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY MORNINGS,
SEPTEMBER 11-12.

Order of Proceedings.

Meeting to be called to order by the President of the
Section at 10 a. m.

Prayer.

Address of Welcome.

Reply to Address of Welcome and Annual Address of
the President—F. H. Fries.

Report of the Executive Committee—F. H. Goff,
Chairman.

Report of the Secretary—Philip S. Babcock.

Report of the Committee on Legislation—F. H. Fries,
Chairman.



BELLE ISLE PARK.

Report of the Committee on Protective Laws—Lynn
H. Dinkins, Chairman.

Report of the Committee on a Proposed Model Trust
Company Law—Oliver C. Fuller, Chairman.

Address—"The Money Trust Inquiry," George M.
Reynolds, Chicago, Ill.

Address—"Some Unscheduled Liabilities," Henry M.
Bates, Esq., Dean of the University of Michigan.

Address—"Achievements of the Trust Company Sec-
tion During the Past Fifteen Years," Breckinridge
Jones, St. Louis, Mo.

Topics for Discussion.

The following subjects have been selected as of
interest to the Section, and it is hoped that they
may promote active discussion by the members pres-
ent, who are urged to speak freely upon them:

1. "Segregation of Savings Deposits Held in
Trust Companies."
2. "Advantages of Co-operative Publicity of
Trust Company Functions."
3. "Annuities and Pension Funds for Employees."

General Discussion of such other topics as may be
proposed, and may have the approval of the pre-
siding officer.

Roll-Call of States, to be answered by the Vice-Pres-
idents of the Section in brief written reports deal-
ing with the history of the trust companies in the

several states during the preceding year, and
with the conditions under which they are now
operating, and other matters of interest now per-
taining to them. (Vice-Presidents may be heard
from in brief addresses amplifying or explaining
any topics contained in their reports by giving
previous notice of their intention to the Secre-
tary.)

Election and Installation of Officers.

Unfinished Business.

Savings Bank Section.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY MORNINGS,
SEPTEMBER 11-12, 9.30 O'CLOCK A. M.

Order of Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY.

Invocation.

Greetings.

President's Address—Alfred L. Aiken, President
Worcester County Institution for Savings,
Worcester, Mass.

Report of Executive Committee—J. F. Sartori, Presi-
dent Security Trust and Savings Bank, Los An-
geles, Cal.

Report of Secretary—E. G. McWilliam, 5 Nassau
street, New York.

Report of Law Committee—John H. Sturgis, Treas-
urer Franklin Savings Bank, Boston.

Report of Membership Committee—F. C. Nichols,
Treasurer Fitchburg Savings Bank, Fitchburg,
Mass.

Report of Committee on School Savings Banks—N. F.
Hawley, Treasurer Farmers and Mechanics Sav-
ings Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.

Address—"The Postal Savings Bank and the Banks,"
Hon. Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster-General of
the United States.

Appointment of Nominating Committee.

THURSDAY.

Invocation.

Report of Committee on Methods and Systems—V. A.
Lersner, Assistant Cashier, Williamsburgh Sav-
ings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Short discussion).

Address—"European Land Banks," Edward Cham-
berlain, Vice-President San Antonio Loan and
Trust Co., San Antonio, Tex.

Address—"The Savings Bank and the Community,"
John J. Pulleyn, Comptroller Emigrant Industrial
Savings Bank, New York.

Report of Nominating Committee.

Elections of President, Vice-President, three mem-
bers of Executive Committee to serve three
years, and State Vice-Presidents.

Installation of Officers.

Meeting of Executive Committee immediately follow-
ing adjournment.

Clearing House Section.

**WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY MORNINGS,
SEPTEMBER 11-12.**

Wednesday, September 11, 1912, 9.30 a. m.
Call to Order—President Chas. A. Ruggles.
Invocation—Rev. Sam'l S. Marquis, D.D., St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit.
Address of Welcome—Jas. T. Keena, Counsel People's State Bank.
Response to Address of Welcome—Sol Wexler, New Orleans.
Annual Address of the President.
Annual Report of the Executive Committee.
Annual Report of the Secretary.
Action on the Above Reports.
A Discussion of the Numerical System—Led by C. R. McKay, Chairman of the Numerical Committee.
"Functions of the Modern Clearing House," Jos. T. Talbert, New York.

Thursday, September 12, 10 a. m.
Call to Order.
Discussion—"Collection of Country Checks Through the Clearing House," led by Jerome Thralls, Manager Kansas City Clearing House.
Discussion of Uniform Clearing House Reports and Bank Transactions, led by Frank Green, Managing Editor "Bradstreet's."
Nomination and Election for:
President.
Vice-President.
Members of Executive Committee.
Call of Cities.
Questions.
Installation of Officers.
Adjournment.

State Secretaries Section.

**WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY MORNINGS,
SEPTEMBER 11-12.**

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

9.30 a. m. Wednesday and Thursday, September 11-12.

Meeting called to Order by the President.
Invocation—
Roll Call.
Regrets.
Address of Welcome—Mrs. H. M. Brown, Secretary Michigan Bankers Association, Detroit.
Response to Address of Welcome—S. B. Rankin, Columbus, Secretary Ohio Bankers' Association.
President's Address—J. W. Hoopes, Austin.
Report of the Secretary-Treasurer—F. M. Mayfield, Nashville.
Address—"Bank Publicity," F. W. Ellsworth, New York, Guaranty Trust Company.
Address—"The Boys Behind the Guns," Judge O. E. Dunlap, Waxahatchie, Texas.

Address—"Is it Advisable for an Association to Endorse and Receive Special Prices on Bank Equipment?" Chas. R. Frost, Minneapolis, Secretary Minnesota Bankers Association.

Address—"Central Bureau of Credit Information," R. L. Crampton, Chicago, Secretary Illinois Bankers Association.

Address—"Protective Service," Wm. B. Hughes, Omaha, Secretary Nebraska Bankers Association.

Address—"Wealth Production Activities," W. C. Macfadden, Fargo, Secretary North Dakota Bankers Association.

Address—"A Plan to Eliminate Conflict in Convention Dates," Haynes McFadden, Atlanta, Secretary Georgia Bankers Association.

General Discussion.

Unfinished Business.

New Business.

Election and Installation of Officers.

Adjournment.

Topics for General Discussion.

Legislation—Is it advisable to divide the organization into groups and for these groups to hold annual meetings?

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SUPERVISORS OF
STATE BANKS.**

Eleventh annual convention will be held in Detroit Convention week. Time and place to be announced later.



ENTERTAINMENT.

MONDAY, September 9:

12.30 p. m. to 2 p. m. Reception and luncheon at the plant of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company.

4.30 p. m. Steamer Tashmoo for ride on Detroit River and Lake Ste. Claire; returning about 10 p. m. Luncheon served aboard the boat.

TUESDAY, September 10:

8 p. m. Reception to visiting bankers and ladies at the Wayne Pavillion.

9 p. m. Ball at Wayne Pavillion.

WEDNESDAY, September 11:

2 p. m. Golf tournament at the Country Club. The Chairman of the Golf Committee announces that suitable prizes will be offered.

3 p. m. Baseball at Navin Field. Detroit vs. Philadelphia. A section has been reserved for visiting bankers.

8 p. m. Theatre.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, H. WALKER & SONS.

THURSDAY, September 12:

3 p. m. Baseball at Navin Field. Detroit vs. Philadelphia. A section has been reserved for visiting bankers.

3.30 p. m. Luncheon at Walkerville; compliments of Hiram Walker & Sons. Boat leaves foot Woodward Avenue at 3.30 p. m. and returns about 7 p. m.

4 p. m. Reception for the ladies at the Country Club. The Chairman having in charge this reception is exerting every effort to make this one of the most enjoyable functions of the week.

8 p. m. Theatre.

FRIDAY, September 13:

Autos in attendance for visits to industrial plants at pleasure of visitors.

In addition to the program as outlined, the Entertainment Committee has other features for the entertainment of guests which will be announced as soon as the details can be worked out.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

(Notice to members in pursuance of Art. X, Sec. 1 of Constitution.)

THE following proposed amendments to the constitution were recommended to the Executive Council at its Spring Meeting, May 7 and 8, 1912, by the committee appointed to consider amendments to the constitution.

These recommendations were approved by the Council with the exception of proposed amendments to Article IX, Section 1, for the creation of an Investment Bankers Section, which was disapproved by the Council, together with the other amendments pertaining to such a section.

As the constitution provides that all amendments presented to the General Secretary shall be submitted by him to the members, and also to the

Council, and referred by the Council to the convention, the Investment Bankers' proposed amendments are submitted herewith.

Amend Article 2, Section 1, of the constitution by inserting after the word "Association," in the third line the following:

"Upon approval and recommendation of the Membership Committee,"

so that the Section shall read as follows:

"Sec. 1. Any National or State Bank, Trust Company, Savings Bank, Private Banker, Banking Firm, or branch of such institution or firm may become a member of this Association upon approval and recommendation of the Membership Committee and upon the payment of such annual dues as shall be provided by the By-Laws, and may send one delegate to the annual meetings of the Association; provided, however, that no Bank, Trust Company, Savings Bank, Private Banker or Banking Firm with a branch or branches shall have more than one vote unless such branch or branches have separate capital; and any member may be expelled from the Association upon a vote of two-thirds of the Executive Council."

Amend Article 4, Section 1, of the constitution by inserting after the words "to wit," in the third line, the following:

"A Membership Committee consisting of five members of the Association, who shall be members of the Executive Council and whose names shall not be made public."

Add a new Section of the constitution to Article 4 to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. The Membership Committee shall act upon any applications for admission to membership in the Association and upon any charges or complaints against any member. Their action shall be reported to the Association through the Administrative Committee and they shall make rules for facilitating admissions of new members and other matters brought before them, subject to the approval of the Administrative Committee."

General Counsel.

Amend Article III by adding a new section to be known as Section 14, to read as follows:

"Sec. 14. The General Counsel shall be under the direction of and shall report to the Executive Council and shall make a report at the annual convention of the Association. He shall have custody of and be responsible for the documents, records and property of the Association pertaining to his office. He shall have authority to employ such clerical and other assistants and incur such expenses as may be necessary, within the limits of the appropriation made by the Executive Council for the conduct of his office. His duties shall include in addition to the performance of specific services which may from time to time be devolved upon him by the Executive Council, the rendering of legal advice and assistance to the various sections, committees and officers of the Association and the giving of legal advice to the members of the Association as may be practicable. In case of doubt whether specific services called for by members come within the scope of his duties, he shall obtain the decision thereon of the Executive Council or of the Administrative Committee."

Amend Section 2, Article III of the constitution by prefixing thereto the following:

"During the period of one Association year after his term shall have expired, the chairman

INCLUDING BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BANKING.

of the Executive Council shall not be eligible for election by the Association to any other office; provided, however, that this shall not be effective until the year 1913."

Insert at the end of Article III, Section 2, paragraph (a) the following:

"Provided, further, that any group of two or more adjoining states or territories having in all one hundred or more members of the Association, but no single one of such states or territories having one hundred members, may apply to the Executive Council for representation, and the Executive Council may, in its discretion, admit one delegate from such group."

Paragraph B, Section 2, Article III, Constitution.

Insert after the word "borders" in third line, the words:

"Not provided for under paragraph (a)."

Amend Article IX, Section 1, by adding a new paragraph (c) to read as follows:

"An Investment Bankers Section whose scope shall embrace all matters relating to Investment Securities."

Change present paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) to (d), (e) and (f), respectively.

Omit from the seventh line of old paragraph (e) Section 1, Article IX, the words "Trust Company and Savings Bank."

Amend Article II, Section 2, by inserting after the words "private banker" the words "or the manager of a branch or investment department."



Omit "or" before the words "a private banker."

Amend Article III, Section 2, by adding at the end of paragraph (c):

"and the President of the Investment Bankers Section";

omitting the word "and" at the end of the third line from the bottom of said paragraph.

Change By-Law Second to read as follows:

"Second. The annual dues of the members of this Association, including annual subscription to its monthly Journal-Bulletin shall be \$10 for banks and trust companies having an aggregate capital and surplus of less than \$100,000; \$20 for banks and trust companies having an aggregate capital and surplus of \$100,000 and less than \$250,000; \$25 for banks and trust companies having an aggregate capital and surplus of \$250,000 and less than \$500,000; \$30 for banks and trust companies having an aggregate capital and surplus of \$500,000 and less than \$750,000; \$40 for banks and trust companies having an aggregate capital and surplus of \$750,000 and less than \$1,000,000; \$50 for banks and trust companies having an aggregate capital and surplus of \$1,000,000 and less than \$5,000,000; \$75 for banks and trust companies having an aggregate capital and surplus of \$5,000,000 and over. These rates

shall apply to savings banks without capital according to their surplus or reserve fund and to private bankers and banking firms according to capital employed.

"The annual dues of members who do not subscribe to the Journal-Bulletin shall in each case be One Dollar less the amounts above specified.

"Each member of the Association having a branch or branches, without separate capital specifically set aside therefor, and desiring to have such branch or branches become members of this Association, must pay annual dues in addition of \$10 for each such branch. In case any branch has a separate capital, dues must be paid for such branch according to capital, the same as if it were an independent member."

Change By-Law Fourth in the first line to read "twelve" instead of "eleven" and add in the fourth line after the words "savings bank" "investment bankers," and in the ninth line substitute the word "seven" for "six."

E. L. Robinson,
Francis B. Sears,
E. C. McDougal,
E. Elmer Foye,
C. H. McNider,
Lucius Teter,
Montgomery Evans,
Committee.

Offered by Andrew J. Frame.

Amend the Constitution of the American Bankers Association.

Whereas, the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association through excess of membership, has become unwieldy and also unnecessarily expensive, thus aiding in expenditures aggregating \$197,000, for 1910-11—which equals the total receipts, and

Whereas, certain officials and committeemen have been continued in various positions to the extent that ten men have held over 150 of those honors in the past ten years, and that most of the members of the Executive Council have been absolutely excluded from participating therein, therefore be it

Resolved, That Article III of Section 2, Subdivision (c) referring to members of the Executive Council, which reads as follows: "The following shall be members **ex-officio**: the president of the Association; the first vice-president; **ex-presidents for three years after the expiration of their terms of office as president**; the presidents, first vice-presidents and chairman of the Executive Committees of trust companies, savings banks and clearing house sections; the chairman of the Executive Council of the American Institute of Banking, and the president of the organization of secretaries of the State Bankers Association, known as the State Secretaries Section."

Shall be amended by eliminating therefrom the words underscored, to-wit: "**Ex-presidents for three years after the expiration of their terms of office as President.**"

Resolved, That there be added to Article IV, Section 6, after Subdivisions 1, 2, 3 and 4, the following: "(5) No delegate representing a member of the Association shall be entitled to hold more than one committee appointment at the same time."

As to continuing committees year after year, in Article IV, Section 6, under Section (2) in tenth line—after the words "be continued for a similar period" insert the following, "except after three years' continuous service, such committee shall be continued only by unanimous consent of those voting thereon."

NOMINATIONS MADE AT CONVENTIONS OF THE VARIOUS STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND CERTIFIED TO THE AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION TO AUGUST 6, 1912, INCLUSIVE.

Members of the Executive Council.

Georgia: Joseph A. McCord, Vice-President, Third National Bank, Atlanta.
 Idaho: J. E. Clinton, Jr., Vice-President Boise City National Bank, Boise.
 Iowa: D. H. McKee, Vice-President German Savings Bank, Davenport; H. M. Carpenter, President Monticello State Bank, Monticello.
 Kansas: E. E. Ames, Vice-President Central National Bank, Topeka.
 Maine: E. S. Kennard, Cashier Rumford National Bank, Rumford.
 Massachusetts: Downie D. Muir, Vice-President, First National Bank, Boston; William A. Mackie, Cashier First National Bank, New Bedford. (Contingent.)
 Michigan: Dudley E. Waters, Chairman of the Board, Grand Rapids National City Bank, Grand Rapids.
 Minnesota: Joseph Chapman, Jr., Vice-President, Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis.
 Missouri: J. S. Calfee, Cashier Mechanics-American National Bank, St. Louis; A. D. Buckner, Cashier Paris National Bank, Paris. (Contingent.)
 New Jersey: H. G. Parker, President National Bank of New Jersey, New Brunswick. (Contingent.)
 New York: Walter H. Bennett, Vice-President American Exchange National Bank, New York.
 North Dakota: J. L. Bell, Vice-President First National Bank, Bismarck. (Contingent.)
 Pennsylvania: D. C. Wills, Cashier Diamond National Bank, Pittsburgh.
 Tennessee: Jo L. Hutton, President Phoenix National Bank, Columbia; D. M. Armstrong, Cashier Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Memphis.
 Note: One of the above nominations is on a contingent basis.
 Texas: W. F. McCaleb, President West Texas Bank & Trust Co., San Antonio.
 Washington: W. D. Vincent, Cashier Old National Bank, Spokane. (Contingent.)
 Wisconsin: E. M. Wing, Vice-President Batavian National Bank (3 years), La Crosse; F. J. Carr, President Bank of Hudson (2 years), Hudson.

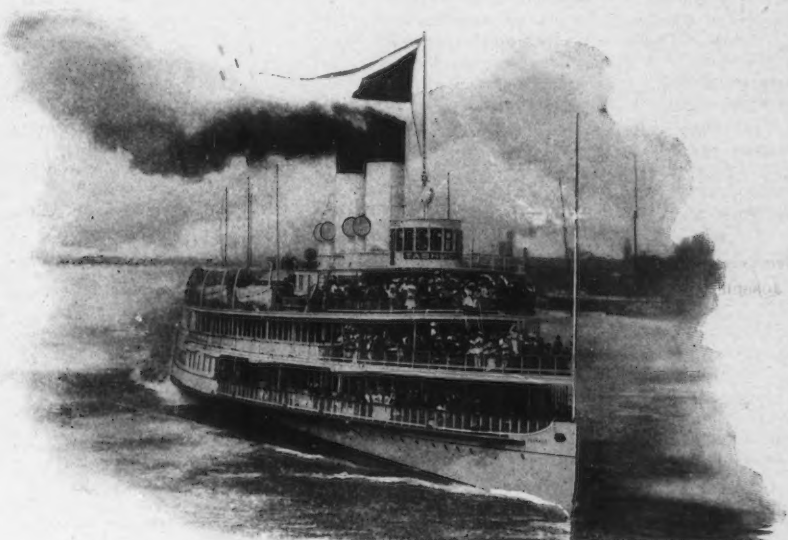
For Vice-Presidents of the Different States and Territories.

Alabama: Eugene F. Enslen, President Jefferson County Savings Bank, Birmingham.
 Arkansas: Stuart Wilson, Cashier, State National Bank, Texarkana.
 California: C. W. Bush, President Bank of Yolo, Woodland.
 Connecticut: C. Leslie Hopkins, Cashier First National Bank, Norwich.

District of Columbia: Geo. W. White, President National Metropolitan Bank, Washington.
 Florida: Bainbridge Richardson, President Germania Bank, Jacksonville.
 Georgia: E. A. Pendleton, Cashier National Exchange Bank, Augusta.
 Idaho: G. E. Bowerman, President, First National Bank, St. Anthony.
 Iowa: B. B. Clark, President Red Oak National Bank, Red Oak.
 Kansas: C. N. Prouty, Cashier Exchange State Bank, Kansas City.
 Louisiana: J. H. Fulton, President Commercial National Bank, New Orleans.
 Maine: Sumner C. Parcher, Cashier York National Bank, Saco.
 Maryland: William J. Chapman, Director Maryland National Bank, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts: Frank A. Drury, President Merchants National Bank, Worcester.
 Michigan: Vernon T. Barker, President Home Savings Bank, Kalamazoo.
 Minnesota: W. H. Putnam, President Bank of Pierce, Simmons & Company, Red Wing.
 Missouri: C. C. Evans, Secretary-Treasurer Sedalia Trust Company, Sedalia.
 New Jersey: Harry Conard, Cashier First National Bank, Perth Amboy.
 New York: Bradford Rhodes, President First National Bank, Mamaroneck.
 North Carolina: W. C. Wilkinson, Cashier Merchants & Farmers National Bank, Charlotte.
 North Dakota: J. J. Earley, Cashier Bank of Valley City, Valley City.
 Ohio: P. W. Huntington, President Huntington National Bank, Columbus.
 Oklahoma: G. D. Davis, Cashier National Bank of Claremore, Claremore.
 Oregon: J. H. Albert, President Capital National Bank, Salem.
 Pennsylvania: W. F. Weston, President Kane Bank & Trust Company, Kane.
 South Carolina: E. P. Grice, Cashier Peoples' National Bank, Charleston.
 South Dakota: W. E. Stevens, President State Banking & Trust Co., Sioux Falls.
 Tennessee: I. B. Tigrett, Cashier Union Bank & Trust Co., Jackson.
 Texas: William R. Hamby, President Citizens Bank & Trust Co., Austin.
 Virginia: Julien H. Hill, Cashier National State & City Bank, Richmond.
 Washington: M. F. Backus, President National Bank of Commerce, Seattle.
 West Virginia: Edwin Mann, President First National Bank, Bluefield.
 Wisconsin: E. A. Dow, President State Bank of Plymouth, Plymouth.

Members of Nominating Committee.

Alabama: Louis B. Farley, President New Farley National Bank, Montgomery.
 Arkansas: S. S. Faulkner, President First National Bank, Helena.
 California: W. D. Longyear, Cashier, Security Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles.



STEAMER "TASHMOO."

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|--|---|
| Connecticut: Chas. E. Hoyt, Secretary-Treasurer South Norwalk Trust Co., South Norwalk. | Ohio: W. S. Kent, President Kent National Bank, Kent. |
| District of Columbia: A. G. Clapham, President Commercial National Bank, Washington. | Oklahoma: H. M. Spalding, President Peoples Bank, North Enid. |
| Florida: A. Livingston, Jr., President Citizens Bank, Madison. | Oregon: J. L. Hartman, of Hartman & Thompson, Bankers, Portland. |
| Georgia: Mills B. Lane, President Citizens & Southern Bank, Savannah. | Pennsylvania: Charles A. Kunkle, Cashier Mechanics Bank, Harrisburg. |
| Idaho: W. E. Miller, Cashier First National Bank, Nampa; Alternate, F. H. Parsons, Cashier Pacific National Bank, Boise. | South Carolina: Ira B. Dunlap, Cashier National Union Bank, Rock Hill. |
| Iowa: J. L. Edwards, President Merchants National Bank, Burlington. | South Dakota: J. E. Platt, Cashier Security Bank, Clark. |
| Kansas: W. J. Bailey, Vice-President, Exchange National Bank, Atchison. | Tennessee: Joseph P. Gaut, President Holston National Bank, Knoxville. |
| Louisiana: N. E. North, President First National Bank, Lake Charles. | Texas: Oscar Wells, Vice-President Union National Bank, Houston. |
| Maine: Blin W. Page, Cashier First National Bank, Skowhegan. | Virginia: Carroll Pierce, Vice-President Citizens National Bank, Alexandria. |
| Massachusetts: Geo. W. Hyde, Assistant Cashier First National Bank, Boston. | Washington: J. W. Spangler, Vice-President Seattle National Bank, Seattle. |
| Maryland: Waldo Newcomer, President National Exchange Bank, Baltimore. | West Virginia: J. H. Knapp, Secretary Citizens Trust & Guaranty Co., Parkersburg. |
| Michigan: H. B. Webber, President National Bank of Ionia, Ionia. | Wisconsin: Geo. N. Fratt, Cashier First National Bank, Racine. |
| Minnesota: J. W. Wheeler, Vice-President. Capital National Bank, St. Paul. | |
| Missouri: F. T. Hodgdon, Cashier Farmers & Merchants Bank, Hannibal; Alternate, John A. Schreiber, Cashier First National Bank, St. Charles. | |
| New Jersey: I. Snowden Haines, Cashier Mechanics National Bank, Burlington. | |
| New York: Daniel M. Hopping, President Yonkers National Bank, Yonkers. | |
| North Carolina: J. B. Blades, President New Bern Banking & Trust Co., New Bern. | |
| North Dakota: Mrs. L. A. Batcheller, President First National Bank, Fingal. | |

REGISTRATION AT THE CONVENTION.

Hotel Pontchartrain Headquarters.

Registration in Flamingo Room—Office Floor.

Members may register for those attending the convention as follows:

One delegate, who must be an officer, director or trustee of the institution he represents, or a member of a banking firm or a private banker, and for

One guest, who must be a member of the delegate's family or someone connected with his bank, otherwise a charge of \$10 will be made.

For additional guests that may be registered the payment of \$10 will be required for each such registration. All funds collected on account of registration of extra guests goes to the local committee at Detroit towards defraying the expense of the entertainment provided for such guests, and the charge is based on a resolution of the Executive Council.

On arriving at the registration headquarters answer distinctly the questions asked of you by the stenographer.

Should you reside in a place other than where the bank you represent is located, register on account of such bank under the city in which it is located.

If the guest accompanying is not connected with the institution represented, nor a member of the delegate's family, inform the stenographer, after you have registered as a delegate, that you wish to register for an "extra guest" or "extra guests," as the case may be. Separate registration cards will be used for such guests, hence this request.

As indicated above, one person should make the necessary registrations on account of the member bank, banker, or private banking firm. This will prevent an unnecessary attendance at the registration quarters and any possible confusion will thus be avoided.

Read the registration cards that may be handed to you, and then present the same at the proper desk at the headquarters and receive your badges and souvenirs.

The Association will publish daily its own registration list.

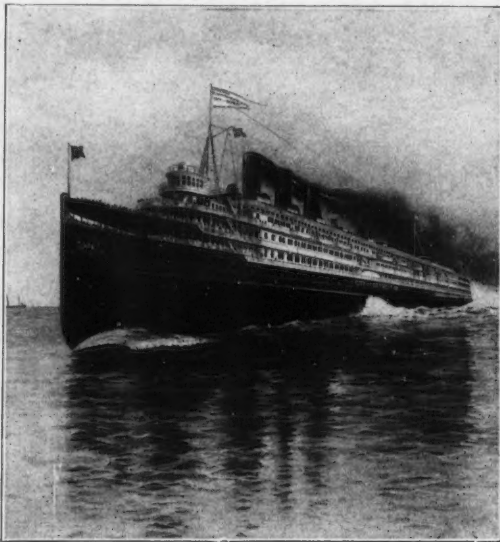
HOTELS AND STEAMER "CITY OF DETROIT III."

THE Chairman of the Hotel Committee states that already between 1,700 and 1,800 people have been well taken care of at the hotels and that now the new steamer "City of Detroit III" has been chartered for use as a hotel during convention week. This virtually means adding another Pontchartrain to Detroit's list of hotels, as this boat is equal in accommodation and cuisine to the very best hotels of the country.

The boat is the final word in passenger boat construction and the largest and best steamer afloat on fresh water. Arrangements have been made in case of hot weather to run the boat up into Lake Ste. Claire at 1 o'clock in the morning, returning to her berth after breakfast.

The "City of Detroit III" will be docked near the Wayne Pavilion, where the ball is to be held on Tuesday evening. This is within a very short distance of the Michigan Central and the Union stations and is 300 feet from the Woodward Avenue car line, four minutes' ride from the Pontchartrain.

The general arrangement of cabins, passages, and staterooms is such that a very large portion of the ship has the best of natural ventilation. Where artificial circulation of pure air is desirable, a new system is installed by which rooms are continually supplied with washed air. On the three decks, the promenade, the gallery and the upper, are six hundred staterooms, and twenty-five parlors with private verandas. All staterooms on the ship are supplied with hot and cold running water, and tele-



STEAMER "CITY OF DETROIT III."

phones with all connections necessary for shore service.

There are still good accommodations to be had at the hotels, but the chartering of the "City of Detroit III" makes it an assured fact that Detroit will give the delegates of the American Bankers Association the very best of accommodations.

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES TO THE CONVENTION.

Central States—Central Passenger Association: Summer tourists' fares will apply and are sold daily to Detroit, carrying return limit of October 31, 1912, except that from points where such fares do not apply the rate of 2c per mile in each direction will be granted and tickets will be issued as of September 7, 8 and 9 inclusive, good to reach original starting point not later than midnight of September 17, 1912.

Chicago West—Western Passenger Association: Summer tourists' fares will be in effect from points in the Western Passenger Association territory.

New England States—New England Passenger Association: Lines in this Association, with the exception of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, Dominion Atlantic Railway & S. S. Lines and Eastern Steamship Corporation, announce the following:

One and one-half first-class limited fare to Trunk Line western terminal plus summer excursion fares tendered therefrom for the round trip, going and returning via same route only—one and one-half west-bound differential to apply, except N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. fares will be made double local to junction points; tickets stand Form S to be sold and good, going, September 6 to 8, and returning to reach original starting point not later than September 18.



A TYPICAL LAKE FREIGHTER.

Lake Steamer Lines—No tickets to be issued reading via Lake Steamer Lines, but all-rail tickets will be honored by Lake Steamer Lines between Buffalo or Cleveland and Detroit under optional arrangements with rail lines. Meals and berth extra.

New York and the East—Trunk Line Association: One and one-half first-class limited fare to Trunk Line western termini plus tender of two cents per mile in each direction from Niagara Frontier and Summer excursion fares from other points for the round-trip, going and returning via same route only; tickets to be sold and good, going, September 6 to 8, and returning to reach original starting point not later than September 18.

South-West—Southwestern Passenger Association: Summer tourists' fares will apply and tickets are on sale daily from practically all points in the Southwestern Passenger Association territory with final limit up to and including October 31, 1912, at rate of 2c per mile in each direction.

Pacific Coast States—Trans-Continental Passenger Association: Round-trip summer tourists' fares will apply. From North Pacific Coast points, which

include such points as Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, etc., the fare will be \$82.50 to Detroit and \$72.50 to Chicago. There will be no through fares authorized from California points to Detroit, but delegates may buy round-trip tickets from California to Chicago at rate of \$72.50 and rebuy from Chicago. The dates of sale from the territory described and Arizona are August 29, 30 and 31, September 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Stop-overs can be made at all points enroute within going transit limit of 15 days from date of sale and within final limit of October 31, 1912, except that stop-overs will not be permitted in California on the going trip.

FULL PARTICULARS CAN BE SECURED FROM LOCAL TICKET AGENTS OF THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY ABOVE REFERRED TO CONCERNING RATES, ROUTES, LIMIT OF TICKETS, ETC.

FOR SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY NOT COVERED ABOVE, IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE VARIOUS RAILROAD COMPANIES THEREIN WILL GRANT REDUCED RATES AND THEREFORE APPLICATION SHOULD BE MADE DIRECT TO YOUR LOCAL RAILROAD AGENT REGARDING THE SAME.



TRUST COMPANY SECTION



Officers, 1911-1912.

PRESIDENT:

F. H. FRIES, President Wachovia Bank & Trust Company,
Winston-Salem, N. C.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM C. POILLON, Vice-President Bankers Trust
Company, New York, N. Y.

CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

F. H. GOFF, President Cleveland Trust Company, Cleve-
land, O.

SECRETARY:

PHILIP S. BABCOCK, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

ON another page of this Journal will be found the program for the coming convention of the Section to be held at Detroit, Mich., on the mornings of September 11 and 12 next. It will be noted that it has been arranged that all the Sections should hold two morning sessions, leaving the afternoons free for the various entertainments provided by the Detroit bankers. The program for our meeting has been prepared with the idea of bringing before the attention of delegates in attendance, not only the reports of the various committees and addresses of moment, but topics that may be discussed with a view to bringing forth ideas for the general information of the members assembled. To this end the Executive Committee will be glad if you will examine the program, and come to the convention prepared to join actively in the deliberations of the meeting. If there are any topics other than those embodied in the proposed proceedings that you would like to have discussed, will you be good enough to write the Secretary upon the subject. A free consideration of matters of interest to the trust company world will make the coming meeting a success and to this end the committee asks your co-operation and attendance.

It may be of interest to know that while the Trust Company Section was organized at St. Louis in 1897, its first real meeting took place in Detroit the following year. The meeting this year is, therefore, the fifteenth anniversary of that meeting and makes especially timely the address to be delivered by Mr. Breckinridge Jones, who was so largely instrumental in organizing the Section. Starting with a membership of seventeen companies, the Section has grown by leaps and bounds and now has an enrolled membership of twelve hundred and ten companies with resources of approximately \$4,500,000,000. The best data obtainable shows that there are about 1,800 trust companies in the United States with resources of \$5,500,000,000. It will be noted, therefore, that two-thirds of the trust companies of the country are members of this section and that this two-thirds have four-fifths of the total resources of the total number of companies. This means, of course that the largest, most progressive and most substantial companies of the country are almost without exception, members of the section.

"Trust Company Forms."

The selections cover all departments of the trust company, and it is believed offer practical "forms" for carrying out all of the various banking and trust functions which may fall to the lot of an active company.

The selected forms have been reproduced by photographic process (one-half the original dimensions), bound in full morocco, leather lining, gilt edges, in handsome and durable shape—11x14 inches in size—and are for sale to members of the Association for \$15 each, and to non-members at \$20. Some 550 different forms have been reproduced, making a book of 145 pages, fully indexed. Subscriptions may be sent to P. S. Babcock, Secretary Trust Company Section, 5 Nassau Street, New York, who will forward book prepaid at once.

Special Notice.

It is felt that it will be of much value and interest to the members of the Trust Company Section to have collected in the Secretary's office samples of advertising matter used by trust companies throughout the country, such as pamphlets, booklets, newspapers, advertisements, etc. Members are therefore requested to send to the Secretary, at 5 Nassau Street, such advertising matter as they may be using at this time so that they can be arranged in books or filing cabinets and be open to the inspection of trust company members who may call at the Secretary's office in New York.

**NORTH CAROLINA BANKERS ASSOCIATION
NEW OFFICERS.**

THE following officers were elected at the recent convention of the North Carolina Bankers Association: President, L. S. Covington, Cashier of the Farmers Bank, Rockingham; Vice-Presidents, George A. Holderness, President of the Farmers Banking & Trust Co., Tarboro; Thomas E. Cooper, Cashier of the American National Bank, Wilmington, and J. L. Armfield, of High Point. William A. Hunt, Cashier of the Citizens Bank, Henderson, was unanimously re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.



SAVINGS BANK SECTION



Officers, 1911-1912.

PRESIDENT:

ALFRED L. AIKEN, President Worcester County Institution for Savings, Worcester, Mass.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:

R. C. STEPHENSON, Vice-President St. Joseph County Savings Bank, South Bend, Ind.

CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. F. SARTORI, President Security Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

SECRETARY:

E. G. McWILLIAM, 5 Nassau Street, New York.

CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

THE response to our circular letter mentioned in last month's Journal-Bulletin, has been most gratifying. Extracts from some of the enthusiastic letters received read as follows:

"This seems to us a very wise move indeed, and one that should receive the assistance and hearty co-operation of all the savings banks of the country."

"We believe the Campaign of Education would be a decided benefit to the masses and at the same time materially increase savings deposits throughout the Country."

"We believe it is in entire harmony with the best purposes of the Association."

"We are very glad to learn that the American Bankers Association has taken this in hand, and know that great good will come from it not only to savings banks, but to the whole Country."

"There can be small doubt in the mind of any banker who is up-to-date, that the people of this Country should be educated along lines of saving their money."

"We feel that the time is ripe for some such action on the part of the banks of this Country."

"In our opinion it is an important and commendable undertaking, in line with the progressive spirit of the age."

"There is a great need for such a campaign."

"You ought to have the hearty support of every banker in the Association."

"The work is commendable and will be entering wedge of a great movement much needed along this line."

"In my opinion it would be one of the most beneficent undertakings of the Association, and a blessing to the American Public at large, inasmuch as it would ultimately double the number of depositors."

"The idea is a most excellent one, and will undoubtedly be productive of fine results."

"We are highly pleased to hear that such a movement as you are undertaking has come to a head. We feel that much needed results can and will be accomplished."

Dozens of others state that they heartily endorse the movement, and desire to co-operate in it.

These expressions of approval, coming as they do from the bankers in no less than forty different States of the Union, have injected confidence into a work which we admit was somewhat timidly suggested because of its largeness—a confidence borne of the fact demonstrated by these letters, that in every nook and corner of this great Country there are bankers not actuated solely by selfish motives, and that after all we are but brothers in one great family working for the common good, as well as our own, in the sphere where Providence has placed us.

There has been received but one communication where the writer was diametrically opposed to any such movement, and only four others expressing doubt as to the advisability of taking up this work. We believe that these few letters were prompted by a misapprehension of our intentions, and as possibly others may be laboring under the same mistake, it might be well to correct any misunderstanding now; for while the committee is still seeking light, and, realizing the tremendous scope of the work, taking each step very advisedly, certain lines of policy have already become clearly defined, as, it is hoped, with the further thought and communications of our members, all will be in the near future.

First, there is no intention of spending the Association's money, in other words, the money of all members for the upbuilding of savings banks.

Secondly, this is not to be an advertising campaign for savings banks. Advertising is simply one of the channels which may be utilized in communities desiring to use it.

Thirdly, while savings banks will eventually receive a direct benefit from this educational campaign, it must be approached with the idea that no immediate result will be apparent, and that the thrift of the community must first be improved in a lasting manner.

A very few have criticised us for comparing the thrift of our Country with that of the older countries of Europe, and for quoting Dr. Henry Smith Williams, who evidently took as the basis for his figures the savings depositors in savings banks alone, not taking into consideration the savings depositors in State, private and National banks, and Loan and Trust companies. For the benefit of these and others who may be interested to know exactly what

our proportion of savings depositors in all classes of institutions is, the following statement has been compiled.

	Number of Depositors.	Amount.
State Banks	2,738,337	\$ 574,936,098.65
Savings Banks	9,794,647	4,212,583,598.58
Private Banks	120,155	23,753,469.66
Loan and Trust Companies	2,632,685	813,745,937.90
National Banks	2,342,290	637,069,543.54
Total	17,628,114	\$6,262,088,648.33

These figures embrace reports from our Island possessions also, and upon the basis of the last census, which showed our population to be in excess of ninety-three millions, the percentage of savings bank depositors is raised to over eighteen per cent., a little more than half of England's percentage which is the lowest of the European countries. Therefore the force of our argument is not materially weakened, but rather strengthened when we look a little closer, and discover that more than one-third of the depositors and one-half of this great sum of money is found to be in the mutual savings banks of New York and New England.

Having a practically unanimous opinion as to the advisability of instituting this campaign, we must next consider our first steps. The Committee met with the Secretary recently, and after a careful consideration of the suggestions received, decided that in order to handle the matter intelligently in every community, the first step should be the perfecting of an organization consisting of a committee in every state, who would enthusiastically take up the work in a manner best adapted to their respective localities, keeping in touch with this office, which might act as a clearing house for the ideas of these committees.

The Methods and Systems Committee having this matter in hand feels that the time is so short before the convention at Detroit, and the simultaneous ending of their term of office, that this organization can best be effected by the incoming administration, and they therefore request our members to give the general proposition their continued thought, as many have promised to do, and at the Convention present the result of their deliberations in the form of discussion and concrete suggestions.

While the suggestions received are too numerous to be given here in full, in order to direct thought, it may be well to mention some of them briefly.

Apparently most minds turn naturally to advertising when considering any phase of publicity, and hence the suggestions regarding individual and community advertising containing a human interest element, are most numerous. A very close second in the matter of number received, comes from those who believe we should begin with the children, both on the farm and in the cities, and work through the schools. Third in rank is the suggestion that articles of an educational nature should be prepared by this office, as well as advertising letters addressed to various classes of people, and furnished to magazines, county and daily papers free, and to banks using the letters at cost. Next in prominence is the suggestion

that free public lectures should be given through the agency of boards of education, Chataqua gatherings or wherever practicable. And then in the order of number received come the following:

Use personal solicitors and letters. Furnish advertisements from this office at cost. Issue booklets from this office in several languages. Issue bulletin of sample advertisements from this office to be paid for by banks using same. Organize a committee in each state or secure co-operation of State Associations to push the work. Utilize moving pictures. Advertising novelties. Publishing of small magazines by individual banks. Publish paper from this office to be supported by advertisements. Issue free dime banks. Issue pay envelopes. Publish interviews with prominent men. Encourage small deposits. Emphasize banking by mail. Offer prizes for and publish best letters on methods of saving. Make especial effort to educate foreigners. Make especial effort to offset "wild-cat" advertising offering large returns. Secure co-operation through clearing houses.

With these ideas from bankers in forty different states before us, let us "mark time" for the present, until the Convention convenes next month, and then with the added light of further reflection, give this movement an impetus which shall send it whirling through the years, until extravagance and thriftlessness shall be generally regarded as the sins that they are.

CONVENTION.

OF course every member will be represented at the Convention which convenes at Detroit the week of September 9-14. The program for the week is printed elsewhere in this issue, but especial attention of members of the Savings Bank Section is directed to our program, and it is hoped that we shall have a "banner" attendance.

Our speakers are men of national reputation and deserve the compliment of crowded audiences. The Hon. Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster General of the United States, who will talk upon "The Postal Savings Bank and the Banks" has conducted his Department in a masterly way and is deeply interested in the Postal Savings Bank, not as a competitor of our savings banks but rather as an adjunct to the system. Mr. Chamberlain, who is now abroad studying the European System of Land Banks, in conjunction with Ambassador Herrick, will give us the result of his investigations, and as the financing of our agricultural interests is bound to be of the greatest importance in view of the recent efforts to promote agriculture, Mr. Chamberlain's words will be of great practical value. Mr. Pulleyn, while perhaps not so well known in the West is one of the most prominent mutual savings bank men of the East. He is a forceful talker, and believes stock and mutual banks ought to co-operate.

Aside from these addresses, business of an especially interesting character is to be transacted. Our sessions will be held Wednesday and Thursday mornings at the Hotel Ponchartrain at 9:30 o'clock, so if unable to be present the entire week, come for those two days anyway as we need the presence and counsel of all the members of the Savings Bank Section.



CLEARING HOUSE SECTION



Officers, 1911-1912.

PRESIDENT:

CHARLES A. RUGGLES, Manager Boston Clearing House,
Boston, Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

RALPH VAN VECHTEN, Vice-President Continental and
Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

JOHN K. OTTLEY, Vice-President Fourth National Bank,
Atlanta, Ga.

SECRETARY:

O. HOWARD WOLFE, 5 Nassau Street, New York.

A NEW MEMBER.

IN the press of other business which is engaging the attention of the officers of this Section, no particular efforts have been made during the year to secure new members. We are glad, however, to enroll the name of the Clearing House Association of Aurora, Illinois, which has recently accepted membership, bringing the total to one hundred and twenty-two. The Clearing House Section is sometimes looked upon as the smallest of the Association, and numerically, at least, this may be true. Its potentialities, however, are perhaps the greatest.

Writing of a case in which the local clearing house had been instrumental in preventing a threatened calamity one of the leading banking journals says: "Moreover, it is another excellent example of the spirit which dominates the organization uniting the banking resources of any particular community in time of trouble. Time and time again have mild panics been averted, stringency been relieved, and weak though solvent institutions assisted through the instrumentality of the clearing house organization. The history of this clearing house is the history of all. Always they are governed by the very leading bankers of the town or city. They are the chiefest of all the stop-loss institutions of the country. They prevent bank failures in a hundred other less conspicuous ways than by taking over assets. That is the last resort. Time will come when the public will appreciate the work done by these volunteer associations in completing what the banking laws have left off in the way of safety-provisions."

The work of the Clearing House Section is essentially educational, looking and working toward better banking conditions. The results achieved thus far lead us to hope that the Section may grow in usefulness, not only to its members, but to the banking fraternity and business public as well. To do this will require the support and co-operation of every clearing house in the country. Those who are not members should join and those who are ought to take an active interest in the affairs of the Section. No action is taken on any subject that is not first carefully considered by the Executive Committee. Needless to say no matter that would in any degree compromise or embarrass any of our members is ever put upon the calendar.

GEORGE C. POWER.

MR. GEORGE C. POWER, member of the Executive Committee of the Clearing House Section, American Bankers Association, died at his home in St. Paul, July 5. He became associated with the work of this Section in 1910, although he had been actively interested for several years previous. Mr. Power was of that rare type of men who do not confine their usefulness to a single sphere. Eminently successful in his bank, yet he was entirely unselfish in his interests and was prominently identified with every movement making for better citizenship and better banking. An upright, Christian gentleman, forceful, though unassuming, a friend whom it was a privilege to know, and whose place it will be hard to fill.

UNIFORM CLEARINGS.

THE circular letter sent out June 28 has met with a very gratifying response. Many clearing house managers advise us that the matter will be taken up at the next meeting and that favorable action may be expected. In addition, a sufficient number of associations have already officially decided to furnish the total bank transactions to warrant the assurance that the plan can be put into operation by the first of next year. Quite a number of valuable suggestions have been received that will be put before the Executive Committee at the September meeting.

CLEARING HOUSE DELEGATES.

A LETTER has been sent to each member of this Section asking that delegates be appointed to attend the annual meeting at Detroit. The sessions will be held on the mornings of September 11 and 12, at the Pontchartrain Hotel. A very interesting program is being prepared and addresses will be made by speakers of national reputation. In addition, there will be a general discussion of subjects of interest to clearing houses, Clearing House Examiners, uniform clearing reports and such new business as may be presented to the Section. Fur-

ther educational work on behalf of the Numerical System seems to be necessary and some time will be allotted to this important and interesting subject. The basis of representation, as per Section 7 of the By-Laws governing the Clearing House Section, is as follows:

At its annual meetings, clearing houses may be represented by one delegate for every five banks members of the clearing house. Any clearing house having less than five members shall be entitled to one delegate, but other than this no fractional part of five members shall entitle a clearing house to an additional delegate.

Delegates are requested to prepare a short report covering progress made in introducing the numerical system and other important features of the year, to be incorporated in the printed proceedings of the meeting.

See that your Clearing House is represented.

KEY TO THE NUMERICAL SYSTEM.

WE have at this office a few copies remaining from a special edition prepared for the use of printers and lithographers. They are paper bound and were not intended for general distribution, but we need the space they are taking and so long as they last, we will send them to members on receipt of \$1.00 prepaid. The regular book, handsomely bound, can also be secured through us at the price of \$1.50. You should have one of these books in your office.

A CLEARING HOUSE EXAMINER IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS is the latest clearing house to adopt this plan which has been found so valuable and efficient in many other cities. Mr. J. R. Stevens, who was National Bank Examiner for the district, has been appointed to the office of Clearing House Examiner and will assume his duties October 1, 1912. Who will be the next to fall in line?

COLORADO BANKERS ASSOCIATION.

AT the annual convention of the Colorado Bankers Association in the city of Pueblo on August 19, 20, 21, addresses will be delivered by Hon. Chas. G. Dawes, President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, ex-Gov. Alva Adams, Hon. John W. Springer and other noted speakers.

One of the principal topics of discussion will be "Irrigation Securities and How to Protect Investors of Same."

The bankers of Pueblo have arranged an elaborate program of entertainment, including a Buffalo Barbecue, the buffalo having been purchased in Texas, and it will be served on Tuesday, August 20, at the Mineral Palace, which is in one of the public parks of Pueblo.

With such a program a large attendance is expected and judging from replies received to date, nearly every bank in the State will be represented.

A. B. A. MORTUARY RECORD REPORTED DURING JULY.

Bissell, Clarence H.—Director National State Bank, Newark, N. J.
 Blume, L. W.—President First National Bank, Wapakoneta, Ohio.
 Dimik, Frank E.—Director Liberty Trust Co., Boston, Mass.
 Gardner, L.—President Worthington Savings Bank, Worthington, Ohio.
 Gill, General John—President Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Hamilton, Edward D.—Cashier First National Bank, Julesburg, Colo.
 Hudson, J. L.—Vice-President Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
 Jeanes, Henry S.—Director Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit & Insurance Co., Phila. Pa.
 Kellogg, William E.—Cashier Kellogg National Bank, Green Bay, Wis.
 Kempf, Reuben—President Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Kimball, Daniel A.—President Housatonic National Bank, Stockbridge, Mass.
 Latta, W. W.—President First National Bank, Tekamah, Neb.
 Lawry, Edwin H.—Vice-President Rockland National Bank, Rockland, Me.
 Leonard, Frank J.—Director Manufacturers National Bank, Rockford, Ill.
 Lyman, Bement—Secretary Indiana Trust Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Marshall, Chas. Henry—Director Hanover National Bank, New York City.
 McWilliams, J. J.—Trustee Erie County Savings Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Morrow, J. C.—President First National Bank, Washington, D. C.
 Paifrey, Wm.—Cashier New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La.
 Peters, John—Vice-President First National Bank, Albion, Neb.
 Power, Geo. C.—President Second National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.
 Price, J. W.—President First National Bank, Allendale, Ill.
 Puryear, Peter—Asst. Cashier Citizens Savings Bank, Paducah, Ky.
 Rayburn, A. F.—President First National Bank, Montezuma, Iowa.
 Rundle, Alfred—Vice-President Greenwich Trust Co., Greenwich, Conn.
 Shephard, Joseph A.—Vice-President State Bank, Jerseyville, Ill.
 Spalding, R. A.—Vice-President National City Bank, Lynn, Mass.
 Steele, M. K.—President Commercial National Bank, Statesville, N. C.
 Treat, Jay S.—Vice-President & Cashier Merchants National Bank, Newark, N. J.
 Vanneman, R. K.—Cashier First National Bank, Havre de Grace, Md.
 Walsh, Antonio—President North Memphis Savings Bank, Memphis, Tenn.
 Whitelaw, John F.—President National City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.

STATE SECRETARIES SECTION

Officers, 1911-1912.

PRESIDENT:

J. W. HOOPES, Secretary Texas Bankers Assn., Austin, Tex.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:

W. C. MACFADDEN, Sec. N. Dak. Bankers Assn., Fargo, N. D.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM J. HENRY, Sec. N. Y. State Bankers Assn., New York City.

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

F. M. MAYFIELD, Sec. Tenn. Bankers Assn., Nashville, Tenn.

CONVENTIONS TO BE HELD IN 1912.

Aug. 7-8	Wyoming	.....	Cheyenne
" 16	Vermont	.....	White River Junction
" 19-20	Colorado	.....	Pueblo
" 21-23	American Institute of Banking,		Salt Lake City, Utah.
" 23-24	Montana	.....	Kalispell
" 26-27	Nebraska	.....	Omaha
Sept. 9-13	American Bankers Ass'n,		Detroit, Mich.
" 25-26	Illinois	.....	Peoria
Oct. 2-3	Kentucky	.....	Galt House, Louisville
" 16-17	Indiana	.....	Indianapolis
" 18-19	Arizona	.....	Tucson

STATE CONVENTIONS HELD IN JULY.

OHIO:

THE attendance at the twenty-second annual convention of the Ohio Bankers Association at the Hotel Breakers, Cedar Point, July 2-3, was the largest in the history of the Association.

President W. P. Sharer, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Zanesville, in his annual address covered the work accomplished during the past year. He endorsed the plan of the National Monetary Commission for an improved banking system; and the convention reaffirmed its faith in the reform program outlined by the National Monetary Commission as amended by the American Bankers Association, and expressed the belief that the early adoption of this reform would put the banking system upon the firmest foundation it has ever known. Mr. Sharer paid a high tribute to the practical work being done by the American Institute of Banking, and said that the young men should be encouraged to the fullest extent.

The report of Secretary S. B. Rankin was especially gratifying, showing rapid growth and progress of the organization; 150 new members having been added to the roll during the year.

The speakers and their subjects were as follows: B. F. Harris, President Illinois Bankers Association, and President of the First National Bank, Campaign, Ill., "The Banker and His Relation to the Public Welfare"; W. S. Hayden, of Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland, "Investment Bankers"; Hon. F. E.

Baxter, Superintendent Banks and Banking, Columbus, "State Banks of Ohio: Facts and Figures"; Hon. J. Adam Bede, Pine City, Minn., "Our Nation: Its Problems and Progress"; Hon. A. P. Sandies, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Columbus, "The Production of Agricultural Wealth"; F. I. Kent, Vice-President Bankers Trust Co., New York, "Twentieth Century Commerce and Its Regulation."

The foregoing addresses were of the highest order and were received by the delegates with very great favor.

A resolution was adopted instructing the president to select a member for the Committee on Agriculture, one from each group.

A specially enjoyable function of the many features of entertainment provided was a dinner given by Col. J. J. Sullivan, President of the Central National Bank, and Superior Savings & Trust Company of Cleveland, and an ex-President of the Association. This dinner was given to the ex-presidents and officers of the Association the night preceding the opening of the convention.

The officers of the Association elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, S. D. Fitton, President First National Bank, Hamilton; Vice-President, R. D. Sneath, President Commercial National Bank, Tiffin; Secretary, S. B. Rankin, President Bank of South Charleston, South Charleston (re-elected); Treasurer, S. J. Brister, Cashier State Savings Bank, Canal Dover.

The Ohio members of the American Bankers Association nominated P. W. Huntington, President of the Huntington National Bank, Columbus, as Vice-President of the National Association from Ohio, and W. S. Kent, President of the Kent National Bank, Kent, as Member of the Nominating Committee; William Baldwin, Assistant Treasurer Citizens Savings & Trust Company of Cleveland, was nominated as Vice-President from Ohio in the Trust Company Section of the National Association.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

THE South Carolina Bankers Association convened at the Isle of Palms, Charleston, Friday, July 5, on the occasion of the twelfth annual convention; about 250 being in attendance.

The meeting was called to order by President John M. Kinard, President of the Commercial Bank, Newberry. In the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Alexander Sprunt, the invocation was pronounced by W. B. Thompson, Cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, Orangeburg. Mayor John P. Grace, of Charleston, welcomed the visitors, and John W. Simpson, of Spartanburg, made the response.

President Kinard, in his annual address, in touching on the question of agricultural development and education, suggested the appointment of one man from each congressional district as a Committee on Agricultural Development and Education. In line with this suggestion, the Committee on Resolutions recommended such action; and also recommended the appointment of a committee of three to report a plan at the next annual meeting for the establishment of a Group System.

The annual report of Secretary-Treasurer Lee G. Holleman, President of the People's Bank, Anderson, covered the work of the Association during the year, showing a material increase in membership and good results attained.

The report of the Executive Council by B. F. Mauldin, Chairman, President of the Bank of Anderson, and the report of the Legislative Committee by B. H. Moss, Chairman, President of the Edisto Savings Bank, Orangeburg, were submitted and approved.

Alfred Hurrell, of New York, attorney for Association of Life Insurance Presidents, made an able address on "The Call for Investments." George E. Allen, Educational Director, American Institute of Banking, addressed the convention on the "Hereditary Manifestations of the Gascutus," which was an attack on the "lop-sided tendencies of the times." J. W. Norwood, President of the Norwood National Bank, Greenville, gave some potent reasons "Why the South Carolina Bankers' Association Should be Maintained." Short speeches were also made by T. B. McAdams, of Richmond, and Haynes McFadden, Secretary of the Georgia Bankers' Association.

An evening session was held which was in the nature of an "Experience Meeting" to discuss all general propositions in connection with the Association.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Emslie Nicholson, President Nicholson Bank and Trust Company, Union, President; Bright Williamson, President Bank of Darlington, Darlington, Vice-President; Lee G. Holleman, President People's Bank, Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer (re-elected). J. Pope Matthews was nominated for member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association; E. P. Grice, of Charleston, for Vice-President from the State of South Carolina, and Ira B. Dunlap as member of the Nominating Committee.

Following the social features at home, the delegates and ladies embarked on the steamer Arapahoe for New York City, where they were the guests of the Hanover National, Chase National, and Park National Banks, and the National Bank of Commerce. They were royally entertained in that city for two or three days, and visited the new offices of the American Bankers Association.

WEST VIRGINIA:

THE West Virginia Bankers Association held their nineteenth annual convention at White Sulphur Springs on Thursday and Friday, July 11 and 12.

The President of the Association, W. Wylie Beall, President of the Commercial Bank, Wellsburg, in his annual address, congratulated the Association on the progress it has made and the influence it has exerted in furthering the interests of the banking fraternity of the state. He commended the Association on having divided the state into groups, which has been potent in dealing with local questions and solving them as local conditions demanded. He recommended the appointment of a legislative committee to give consideration to bank legislation, and emphasized the fact that each individual member of the Association should at all times be in close touch with such a committee for the enactment of good laws.

Mr. Beall, in his talk, said that the Deposit Guaranty had proved a failure, and that it is a matter of great importance to bankers to give the plan of the National Monetary Commission serious consideration. The loyalty to their institutions, and their patriotism, demands that all personal prejudices should be laid aside and the best efforts exerted in the solution of the problem.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer Joseph S. Hill, Cashier of the National City Bank, Charleston, covered the work of the Association during the past year and showed that the membership had increased very materially and that the organization was in a prosperous condition.

Dean E. D. Sanderson, of the West Virginia University, made an address on "Agricultural Development and Education," and set forth facts showing the importance of bankers associating themselves actively with every legitimate effort for bettering West Virginia farming.

He said that no state in the Union has a brighter future than West Virginia, providing that her agriculture is developed on a par with her other industries; that no state or country has permanently succeeded which has not fully developed its agriculture. Prosperous farmers, well tilled farms, good crops, reasonable prices, are necessary for industrial prosperity, and form the only adequate basis for the social well-being of all classes in both city and country. He recommended that the Association appoint a committee on agricultural development and education, who shall be empowered to thoroughly investigate the agricultural needs of the state, to attend the national conference at Minneapolis, and to recommend to the Executive Committee any legislation which they feel should have the support of the Association.

Robert E. James, President of the Easton Trust Company, Easton, Pa., and Chairman of the Committee on Fidelity Bonds and Burglary Insurance of the American Bankers Association, made an address on the "Segregation of Deposits," covering the subject very fully.

The other speakers were Dr. H. Parker Willis, Dean of the College of Finance, George Washington University, who made an address on "Prospects for

Banking Legislation"; Hon. Wm. B. Matthews, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, talked on "Court Decisions Affecting Banks." Hon. Charles P. Light, Field Secretary American Association for Highway Improvement, and Hon. R. A. Heflin, Member of Congress from Alabama, also addressed the convention. F. W. Ellsworth, publicity manager of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, gave a talk on "Bank Advertising."

The principal feature of entertainment was the annual banquet held at the White Sulphur Springs Hotel, at which the Hon. William A. MacCorkle acted as toastmaster.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

President, Mason Matthews, President Bank of Lewisburg; Vice-President, Glenn F. Barns, Cashier National Bank of Fairmont; Secretary-Treasurer, Joseph S. Hill, Cashier National City Bank, Charleston (re-elected).

Nominations for office in the American Bankers Association were made as follows: For Vice-President from West Virginia, Edwin Mann, President First National Bank, Bluefield; for Member of Nominating Committee, J. H. Knapp, Secretary and Treasurer Citizens Trust & Guaranty Company, Parkersburg.

WISCONSIN:

THE eighteenth annual convention of the Wisconsin Bankers Association at Milwaukee, July 24 and 25, was a pronounced success in every particular. Headquarters were at the Hotel Pfister, and the business sessions held in the Empress Theatre.

President James T. Joyce, vice-president of the Union National Bank, Eau Claire, called the convention to order and following an invocation by the Rev. R. S. Donaldson, of Milwaukee, he delivered his annual address.

The reports of the various committees, and of Secretary Bartlett, and Treasurer Holley, were submitted and approved; much satisfaction being expressed at the good work accomplished during the year and the high standard to which the Association has attained.

At the Wednesday afternoon session, H. A. Moehlenpach, cashier of the Citizens Bank, Clinton, chairman of the Committee on "Insurance of Bank Deposits," made a report and submitted a "Tentative Plan for Insurance of Deposits" which was followed by a general discussion on the subject.

At the Thursday morning session, L. A. Baker, cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank, New Richmond, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the committee's report. In this connection, Secretary Bartlett announced the results of agricultural contests and future plans. This was followed by five-minute talks by the following gentlemen, covering the advantages of these contests: W. A. von Berg, cashier State Bank, Mosinee; J. R. Wheeler, cashier Farmers & Merchants Union Bank, Columbus; Earle Pease, cashier First National Bank, Grand Rapids; Prof. John Munroe, of the Associated School of Agriculture, Cokato, Minn.; Prof. K. L. Hatch, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison; Henry Israel, editor of the "Rural Manhood," New York.

Addresses were delivered by William J. Burns on "Protection of Banks Against Criminals"; George T. McIntosh, secretary of the One-cent Letter Postage Association, Cleveland, Ohio, on "One-cent Letter Postage"; Prof. W. O. Hotchkiss, secretary of the State Highway Commission, Madison, on "Better Roads for Wisconsin"; F. Cranfield, secretary of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, Madison, on "Wisconsin as a Fruit State."

The entertainment features included dinners, theatre parties, trolley-rides to points of interest, followed by a mid-day luncheon at Lake Park. In the evening a dinner was given at the Deutscher Club, followed by a band concert and dance. The "veterans' dinner in the Hotel Pfister Tuesday night was attended by the old members of the Association.

A pleasing event of the convention was the presentation of a Kissel touring car to Secretary George D. Bartlett as a testimonial from the members to his services for the Association since he was elected in 1909.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, E. A. Dow, president of the State Bank of Plymouth; vice-presidents, H. A. Moehlenpach, cashier Citizens State Bank, Clinton, and H. S. Flieth, cashier National German-American Bank, Wausau; secretary, George D. Bartlett (re-elected). The four members of the Executive Council elected to fill the place of those whose term expired are E. A. Reddeman, assistant cashier Germania National Bank, Milwaukee; Gardner P. Stickney, vice-president Wisconsin Trust Company, Milwaukee; F. W. Humphrey, cashier First National Bank, Shawano, and C. R. Thomson, cashier First National Bank, Richland Center.

UTAH:

THE Utah Bankers Association held its fourth annual convention at Logan, July 12 and 13.

President M. H. Walker of Walker Brothers, Salt Lake City, called the convention to order and the Rev. W. H. Crothers pronounced the invocation. The Mayor of Logan, the Hon. H. C. Hayball, welcomed the visitors in behalf of the citizens, and A. G. Barber in behalf of the Logan bankers, to which Joshua Greenwood, vice-president of the State Bank of Millard County, Fillmore, responded.

President Walker in his annual address gave a history of the banking business in Utah up to the present time; and set forth the splendid opportunities offered in the state for agriculture, mining and manufacturing industries.

Secretary-Treasurer Charles H. Wells, assistant cashier Utah State National Bank, Salt Lake City, in his annual report covered the work accomplished during the past year and showed the association to be in a flourishing condition financially and otherwise.

The addresses delivered at the convention were as follows: "Bankers' Attitude Toward Agricultural Encouragement," by Dr. John A. Widsote of the Utah Agricultural College, Logan; "Corporation vs. Personal Bonds," by Thomas W. Sloan, secretary Guardian Casualty and Guaranty Company; "The A. I. B. as an Educational Force," by Q. B. Kelly, past president Salt Lake Chapter, American Institute of Bank-

ing; "Perplexing Problems in Law and Banking," by Abbott R. Heywood, president Commercial National Bank, Ogden; "How Will the Panama Canal Affect Western Business?" by W. W. Riter, president Deseret Savings Bank, Salt Lake City.

The convention endorsed measures recommending the payment by banks of money to the survivors when payments are made by two parties; the punishment in case of derogatory statements made in regard to banks, and the punishment for drawing checks on banks where the maker of the checks has no funds on deposit.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, A. P. Bigelow, cashier of the Ogden State Bank, Ogden; first vice-president, Elias A. Smith, cashier Deseret Savings Bank, Salt Lake; second vice-president, J. T. Farrer, cashier Provo Commercial and Savings Bank, Provo; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Shepard, cashier Cache Valley Banking Company, Logan. Executive Committee for two years, C. S. Burton, of Salt Lake; George B. Greenwood, of Fillmore, and F. C. Jensen, of Mount Pleasant.

The following committee was appointed on Agricultural Development and Education, George Thomas, of Logan, chairman; J. B. Dixon, of Provo; A. R. Heywood, of Ogden; A. B. Barnes, of Kamas, and J. F. Polton, of Beaver.

The entertainment was of a royal character, and thoroughly enjoyed by all those who participated. The banquet was largely attended, ex-Governor Herbert M. Wells acting as toastmaster. Toasts were responded to by Governor William Spry, W. S. McCornick, Judge O. W. Powers and C. S. Burton, of Salt Lake City, and John M. Bankhead, of Logan. Following the banquet a dance was given at the Agricultural College. Other features of entertainment included an automobile excursion to Logan Canyon, an organ recital at the Tabernacle and many other social functions.

PROTECTIVE WORK OF STATE BANKERS ASSOCIATIONS.

Minnesota Bankers Association,
Office of the Secretary.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 3, 1912.

LOOKOUT NOTICE NO. 12.

To Members of The Minnesota Bankers Association:
Gentlemen: The following certificates of deposit have been lost or stolen and payment thereon stopped:

Issued by The First National Bank of Ada, Minnesota, to William Habedank:

C. O. D. No. 8012, dated 12-28-1911; amount, \$2,500.

Note, signed Louis Schlenz, payable to William Habedank, \$650.

Note, signed Louis Schlenz, payable to William Habedank, \$450.

Note, signed Aug. Habedank, payable to William Habedank, \$200.

Issued by the State Bank of Warren, Minnesota, to L. Lamberson: C. O. D. No. 1182, dated 10-16-1911; amount, \$300.

Issued by the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of West Concord, Minn., to Frank Bury: C. O. D. No. 142, dated 12-5, 1911.

Issued by the Security State Bank of Waterville, Minn., to Leonard Fertig: C. O. D. No. 3019, dated 10-2-1911; amount, \$75.

Issued by the First State Bank of Taopi, Minn.,

to August Coleman: C. O. D. No. 935, dated 11-4-1911; amount, \$50.

We are advised that a man using the name of C. F. Von Bergen is in the habit of traveling around the State and after becoming acquainted in various communities procures endorsements of drafts which he draws on T. H. Smart, of Chicago. Von Bergen has no authority to draw any such drafts. We have not received a description of Von Bergen and cannot at this time give you any more definite information concerning him.

Montana Bankers Association,
Office of the Secretary.

Great Falls, Montana, July 3, 1912.

BULLETIN NO. 131.

Be on the lookout for party giving name of G. M. Slauson, who is issuing bogus checks for various amounts on the Hopkinton State Bank, Hopkinton, Iowa. Was formerly a resident of that place, where he was engaged in farming.

Slauson is said to have lived in the eastern part of Montana for about a year. He is now traveling about the country issuing checks and claims to be looking for land. When last heard from was in the vicinity of Kallispell.

Description of party: Age about 34, weight 140, rather small build, smooth face, low speaking voice, plainly dressed.

Notify this office by wire if party appears.

North Dakota Bankers Association,
Office of the Secretary.

Fargo, North Dakota, July 15, 1912.

BULLETIN NO. 138.

The following have been lost or stolen:

Certificate No. 1111, \$500, issued by Citizens State Bank, Wheelock, N. D.

Certificate No. 1112, \$100, issued by Citizens State Bank, Wheelock, N. D.

Cashier's Check No. 1319, \$17.40, issued by Citizens State Bank, Wheelock, N. D.

Check No. 69, \$405, issued by J. E. Arnold, Treas., Billings Co., N. D.

Certificate No. 59, \$72, issued by Citizens State Bank, Pingree, N. D.

Check No. 4, \$69.80, issued by R. J. Bashinski.

Certificate No. 585, \$200, issued by Northwestern State Bank, Coleharbor.

Draft No. 10525, \$200, issued by Northwestern State Bank, Coleharbor.

Draft No. 14574, \$2.15, issued by Farmers Security Bank, Bantry, N. D.

Certificate No. 2395, \$1,389.60, issued by Bank of Perth, Perth, N. D.

Draft No. 246, \$60, issued by First State Bank of Jud, Jud, N. D.

Please wire this office if any of the above are presented for payment.

Members are warned to be on the lookout for a party giving the name of G. L. Solusam, who is issuing bogus checks for various amounts for Hopkinton State Bank, Hopkinton, Ohio. Solusam claims to be a land buyer. Description is as follows: Age about 34, weight 140, rather small build, smooth face, speaks very low, and dresses plainly. Wire the Secretary's Office if party appears in your locality.

Texas Bankers Association,
Office of the Secretary.

Austin, Tex., July 22, 1912.

Members are warned against a party using the name of A. A. Acker, age 40, 5 ft. 8 in. in height, 160 to 170 lbs. weight, light complexion, face inclined to wrinkle. Accompanied by a young blonde woman, 16 to 20 years old, whom he registers as his daughter. He first deposits currency in the bank and allows the account to run two or three days, then deposits a fraudulent Frisco Railway check, drawing cash against the account later in the day. He stole three different styles of these pay checks and has secured a considerable amount from different banks.

California Bankers Association
Office of the Secretary.

San Francisco, Cal., July 16, 1912.
WANTED FOR FORGERY—\$25 REWARD.

No. 434—Forgery and Fictitious Checks—T. D. Hawkins. Aliases, J. O. Hawkins, J. O. Johnson, J. O. Peterson, etc.

Hawkins is an unusual type of criminal. He is highly educated, being rated as one of the best of electrical engineers. Can honestly earn a high salary, but at times seems to prefer to secure funds by issuing worthless checks.

He attempted to defraud two San Francisco banks, at which he opened accounts, subsequent to which he negotiated with merchants, hotels, taxicab companies, etc., checks aggregating thousands of dollars which were dishonored.

So far as we are advised no member of this Association has been actually defrauded by Hawkins, but we are issuing this circular because Hawkins is believed to be at present "laying low" in California, and it is thought that he will before long open another account with some bank.

Chief of Police White, at San Francisco, holds warrant for arrest of T. D. Hawkins, and offers reward of \$25.

Description of T. D. Hawkins, alias J. O. Hawkins, J. O. Johnson, J. O. Peterson, etc.: Age, 33 years; height, 6 ft. 2 in.; weight, 190 lbs.; hair, brown; eyes, blue, slightly crossed; complexion, medium; nose, prominent, with large nostrils; large mouth, bony face; large teeth, in bad condition; cigarette smoker. May have scars from operation over left eye.

If this man appears at your bank, please detain him or keep him under surveillance until he is arrested by our local authorities, who should telegraph D. A. White, Chief of Police, San Francisco.

Montana Bankers Association,
Office of the Secretary.

Great Falls, Mont., July 17, 1912.
BULLETIN NO. 132.

We are advised that a party named Jack Wright is passing forged checks for various amounts in the northern part of the State, drawn on First National Bank, Cut Bank, Mont. Name forged to check, Jonas Vasboe.

Party described as follows: Height, 5 ft. 6 in.; complexion, light; carelessly dressed; wore high top laced shoes; probably a sheep-shearer. Warrant has been issued for this party. Wire Cut Bank or this office if information is received.

Montana Bankers Association,
Office of the Secretary.

Great Falls, Mont., July 22, 1912.
BULLETIN NO. 133.

We are advised that one D. F. Rundlett is issuing checks on the Langford State Bank, Langford, S. D. He has no account with the bank. A number of the checks were cashed at Moore and Lewistown, Mont., and later at Townsend, Mont. Members are cautioned to be on lookout for similar checks.

Rundlett is described as being 35 years old, complexion dark; drinks a great deal; stammers, and has but one hand.

Missouri Bankers Association,
Office of the Secretary.

Sedalia, Mo., July 26, 1912.
WARNING.

We are in receipt of the following important information from the Secretary of the Oklahoma Bankers Association:

"Two professional swindlers secured from the Oklahoma Engraving and Printing Company, of Oklahoma City, blank checks and drafts as follows:

"First State Bank, Bokchito, Okla., blank draft on Guaranteed State Bank, Durant, Okla.; Greenfield State Bank, Greenfield, Okla., blank draft on National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City; Citizens State

Bank, Canute, Okla., blank draft on Central National, St. Louis; Citizens State Bank, Calvin, blank draft on American National Bank, McAlester; Bank of Foss, Foss, Okla., blank draft on Farmers & Merchants National Bank, Ft. Worth; Bank of Halleyville, Halleyville, Okla., blank draft on Traders National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; Home State Bank, Hobart, blank draft on New England National Bank, Kansas City; Western National Bank, Oklahoma City, name of bank drawn upon not filled in; Sulzberger & Sons Co., Oklahoma City, checks on Stockyards National Bank, Oklahoma City.

"These swindlers have been floating these drafts in widely scattered parts of the country. They carry with them a full outfit of rubber stamps and various kinds of inks, pens, etc., and can closely imitate signatures. Recently they have been in Texas. The Thiel Detective Agency of Dallas gives the following description of the operators:

"W. C. Smith, Mississippi, age 55, 5 ft., weight 170, smooth shaven, light brown hair, ruddy complexion, dark gray suit, wore three carat diamond in shirtfront; Eldridge Markham, Oklahoma City, 30 to 35 years of age, 5 ft. 11 in., weight 155, dark brown hair, eyes bluish gray, wore blue serge suit and is neat dresser. The real names of both men are said to be Nolan and they are uncle and nephew.

"As late as July 24 their forged checks were still coming in to Oklahoma banks from various parts of the country. These men are unusually well supplied with swindling instruments. They may have drafts on other Oklahoma banks besides those named. A grip taken from them at a hotel where they were stopping in Dallas, supplied most of the above information, but they escaped arrest and are still at large with other grips not taken away which doubtless contained similar paraphernalia."

We have reason to believe that one or both of these men may now be in Missouri, and operating under various aliases.

Be on your guard all the time!

WASHINGTON BANKERS ASSOCIATION NEW
OFFICERS.

THE following officers were elected at the recent convention of the Washington Bankers Association: President, W. J. Patterson, Cashier Hayes & Hayes, Aberdeen; Vice-President, W. H. Martin, Cashier Pioneer National Bank, Ritzville; Secretary, P. C. Kauffman, Second Vice-President Fidelity Trust Company, Tacoma (re-elected); Treasurer, C. K. McMillin, Cashier Northwestern National Bank, Bellingham.

Nominations for office in the American Bankers Association were made as follows: For Member Executive Council, W. D. Vincent, Cashier Old National Bank, Spokane; for Vice-President from Washington, M. F. Backus, President National Bank of Commerce, Seattle; for Member Nominating Committee, J. W. Spangler, Vice-President Seattle National Bank, Seattle.

ALABAMA BANKERS ASSOCIATION.

THE Alabama Bankers Association will hold its annual convention in 1913 on May 8, 9 and 10 at Dothan.

TEXAS BANKERS ASSOCIATION.

NEXT year's convention of the Texas Bankers Association will be held at Galveston, May 14, 15 and 16.

STATE BANKERS ASSOCIATIONS.

(Revised to August 1, 1912)

ALABAMA—Organized 1892.

President—W. H. MANLY, Cashier Birmingham Trust & Savings Bank, Birmingham.
Vice-President—MICHAEL CODY, President Union Bank & Trust Company, Montgomery.
Secretary-Treasurer—McLANE TILTON, JR., Cashier First National Bank, Pell City.

ARIZONA—Organized 1903.

President—W. H. DOYLE, Cashier Bank of Arizona, Prescott.
Vice-President—EMIL GANZ, Vice-President National Bank of Arizona, Phoenix.
Secretary—MORRIS GOLDWATER, President Commercial Trust Co., Prescott.
Treasurer—LLOYD B. CHRISTY, Cashier Valley Bank, Phoenix.

ARKANSAS—Organized 1891.

President—CHAS. G. HENRY, Cashier Arkansas Bank & Trust Co., Newport.
Vice-President—J. S. POLLOCK, President Arkansas Savings Bank, Little Rock.
Secretary—ROBERT E. WAIT, President Citizens Investment & Security Co., Little Rock.
Treasurer—C. S. LEMONS, Cashier Bank of Wynne & Trust Co., Wynne.

CALIFORNIA—Organized 1891.

President—A. E. EDWARDS, Cashier First National Bank, Pasadena.
Vice-President—L. P. BEHRENS, Cashier First National Bank, Redwood City.
Secretary—F. H. COLBURN, Savings Union Bank Bldg., San Francisco.
Treasurer—GEO. N. O'BRIEN, Vice-President American National Bank, San Francisco.

COLORADO—Organized 1902.

President—FRANK N. BRIGGS, President Interstate Savings Bank, Denver.
Secretary—Vacancy.
Vice-President—H. M. RUBY, Cashier Woods-Ruby National Bank, Golden.
Treasurer—R. A. NICKELL, Vice-President Home State Bank, Montrose.

CONNECTICUT—Organized 1899.

President—C. L. HOPKINS, Cashier First National Bank, Norwich.
Vice-President—O. H. BROTHWELL, Cashier First Bridgeport National Bank, Bridgeport.
Secretary—CHARLES E. HOYT, Treasurer South Norwalk Trust Company, South Norwalk.
Treasurer—G. H. GILPATRIC, Cashier First National Bank, Putnam.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Organized 1901.

President—H. H. MCKEE, Cashier National Capital Bank, Washington.
First Vice-President—B. F. SAUL, President Home Savings Bank, Washington.
Second Vice-President—GEO. E. FLEMING, 2d Vice-President Union Trust Co., Washington.
Secretary—JOHN POOLE, Cashier Commercial National Bank, Washington.
Treasurer—A. S. GATLEY, Cashier Lincoln National Bank, Washington.

FLORIDA—Organized 1889.

President—G. W. ALLEN, President First National Bank, Key West.
First Vice-President—J. J. HEARD, President Heard National Bank, Jacksonville.
Secretary and Treasurer—GEORGE R. DE SAUSSURE, Vice-President Barnett National Bank, Jacksonville.

GEORGIA—Organized 1892.

President—B. W. HUNT, vice-President Middle Georgia Bank, Eatonton.
Vice-Presidents—L. P. HILLYER, Macon; L. G. COUNCIL, Americus; H. W. STUBBS, Quitman; J. T. DUNCAN, Douglasville; H. P. HUNTER, Elberton.
Secretary—HAYNES McFADDEN, Atlanta.
Treasurer—E. C. SMITH, Cashier Griffin Banking Company, Griffin.

IDAHO—Organized 1905.

President—A. H. KELLER, Cashier First National Bank, Weiser.
Vice-President—WM. THOMSON, Cashier Lewiston National Bank, Lewiston.
Secretary—J. W. ROBINSON, Vice-President Union Savings & Trust Co., Boise.
Treasurer—E. C. DRIGGS, Cashier Driggs State Bank, Driggs.

ILLINOIS—Organized 1880.

President—B. F. HARRIS, Vice-President First National Bank, Champaign.
Vice-President—J. D. PHILLIPS, Vice-President and Cashier Green Valley Bank, Green Valley.
Secretary—R. L. CRAFTON, 1030-1032, The Rookery Chicago.
Treasurer—D. A. WYCHOFF, Cashier First Trust & Savings Bank, Alton.
Assistant Secretary—OLIVE S. JENNINGS, 1030-1032 The Rookery, Chicago.

INDIANA—Organized 1897.

President—EARL S. GWIN, President Second National Bank, New Albany.
Vice-President—FRANK MARTIN, Treasurer Indiana Trust Company, Indianapolis.
Secretary—ANDREW SMITH, Vice-President Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis.
Treasurer—HUGO C. ROTHERT, Cashier Huntingburg Bank, Huntingburg.

IOWA—Organized 1887.

President—CHARLES SHADE, President First National Bank, Rock Rapids.
Vice-President—F. B. YETTER, Cashier Iowa National Bank, Davenport.
Secretary—P. W. HALL, Des Moines.
Treasurer—CHARLES R. HANNAN, JR., Cashier City National Bank, Council Bluffs.

KANSAS—Organized 1887.

President—M. H. MALOTT, President Citizens Bank, Abilene.
Vice-President—W. J. BAILEY, Vice-President Exchange National Bank, Atchison.
Secretary—W. W. BOWMAN, Topeka.
Treasurer—A. D. JELLISON, President Wilson State Bank, Wilson.

KENTUCKY—Organized 1891.

President—J. K. WALLER, President Peoples Bank and Trust Company, Morganfield.
Secretary—ARCH B. DAVIS, American National Bank Building, Louisville.
Treasurer—HENRY D. ORMSBY, Cashier National Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.

LOUISIANA—Organized 1900.

President—L. H. JASTREMSKI, President People's Bank & Trust Co., Houma.
Vice-President—H. D. APGAR, Cashier Union National Bank, Monroe.
Secretary—L. O. BROUSSARD, President Bank of Abbeville, Abbeville.
Treasurer—L. M. POOL, Active Vice-President Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans.

INCLUDING BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BANKING.

MAINE—Organized 1900.

President—F. W. ADAMS, Cashier Merchants National Bank, Bangor.
Vice-President—JOHN R. GOULD, Trustee Augusta Trust Company, Augusta.
Secretary—HASCALL S. HALL, Treasurer Kennebec Trust Co., Waterville.
Treasurer—GEORGE A. SAFFORD, Treasurer Hallowell Trust & Banking Co., Hallowell.

MARYLAND—Organized 1896.

President—DANIEL ANNAN, President Second National Bank, Cumberland.
First Vice-President—W. C. PAGE, President Calvert Bank, Baltimore.
Secretary—CHARLES HANN, Assistant Cashier National Mechanics Bank, Baltimore.
Treasurer—WILLIAM MARRIOTT, Cashier Western National Bank, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS—Organized 1905.

President—FRANK A. DRURY, President Merchants National Bank, Worcester.
Vice-President—CHARLES P. BLINN, JR., Vice-President National Union Bank, Boston.
Secretary—GEORGE W. HYDE, Assistant Cashier First National Bank, Boston.
Treasurer—FREDERIC C. NICHOLS, Treasurer Fitchburg Savings Bank, Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN—Organized 1887.

President—BENJAMIN F. DAVIS, President City National Bank, Lansing.
First Vice-President—GEORGE E. LAWSON, Vice-President Peoples State Bank, Detroit.
Second Vice-President—JAMES R. WYLIE, President Grand Rapids National City Bank, Grand Rapids.
Secretary—MRS. H. M. BROWN, Detroit.
Treasurer—JAMES M. ROSE, Cashier Farmers & Merchants Bank, Benton Harbor.
Attorney—HAL H. SMITH, Detroit.

MINNESOTA—Organized 1887.

President—D. C. ARMSTRONG, President Albert Lea State Bank, Albert Lea.
Vice-President—J. S. POMEROY, Cashier Security National Bank, Minneapolis.
Secretary—CHARLES R. FROST, 611 Bank of Commerce Building, Minneapolis.
Treasurer—A. G. WEDGE, JR., Vice-President First National Bank, Bemidji.

MISSISSIPPI—Organized 1889.

President—DR. O. B. QUIN, Vice-President & Manager First National Bank, McComb.
Vice-President—J. F. FLOURNOY, JR., Cashier First National Bank, Canton.
Secretary-Treasurer—R. GRIFFITH, Cashier City Savings & Trust Co., Vicksburg.

MISSOURI—Organized 1891.

President—R. R. CALKINS, Vice-President German-American National Bank, St. Joseph.
Vice-President—J. B. JENNINGS, Vice-President Mechanics Savings Bank, Moberly.
Secretary—W. F. KEYSER, Sedalia.
Treasurer—R. S. HAWES, Vice-President Third National Bank, St. Louis.

MONTANA—Organized 1904.

President—A. L. SMITH, Vice-President National Bank of Montana, Helena.
Vice-President—W. J. JOHNSON, Cashier First National Bank, Lewistown.
Secretary-Treasurer—MARK SKINNER, Cashier First National Bank, Great Falls.

NEBRASKA—Organized 1890.

President—FRANCIS MCGIVERIN, President Commercial National Home Savings Bank, Fremont.
Secretary—WILLIAM B. HUGHES, Manager Omaha Clearing House, Omaha.
Treasurer—J. C. FRENCH, Cashier Stock Yards National Bank, South Omaha.

NEVADA—Organized 1908.

President—W. E. JOHNSON, Vice-President Jno. S. Cook & Co., Bankers, Goldfield.
Vice-President—GEO. H. TAYLOR, Treasurer Reno Clearing House Association, Reno.
Secretary—J. W. DAVEY, Assistant Secretary Reno Clearing House Association, Reno.
Treasurer—H. N. BYRNE, Cashier First National Bank, Ely.

NEW JERSEY—Organized 1903.

President—W. M. VAN DEUSEN, Cashier National Newark Banking Co., Newark.
Vice-President—B. H. MINCH, Vice-President Bridgeton National Bank, Bridgeton.
Secretary—WILLIAM J. FIELD, Secretary and Treasurer Commercial Trust Co., Jersey City.
Treasurer—DEWITT VAN BUSKIRK, President Mechanics' Trust Company, Bayonne.

NEW MEXICO—Organized 1905.

President—E. A. CAHOON, Cashier First National Bank, Roswell.
Vice-President—D. T. HOSKINS, Cashier San Miguel National Bank, Las Vegas.
Secretary—H. ERLE HOKE, Assistant Cashier Plaza Trust & Savings Bank, Las Vegas.
Treasurer—J. B. HERNDON, State National Bank, Albuquerque.

NEW YORK—Organized 1894.

President—CORNELIUS A. PUGSLEY, President Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill.
Vice-President—R. H. TREMAN, President Tompkins County National Bank, Ithaca.
Treasurer—CHARLES L. SCHENCK, Secretary Peoples Trust Company, Brooklyn.
Secretary—WILLIAM J. HENRY, 11 Pine Street, New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA—Organized 1897.

President—LEAKE S. COVINGTON, Cashier Farmers Bank, Rockingham.
Vice-Presidents—GEO. A. HOLDERNESSE, Tarboro; THOS. E. COOPER, Wilmington; J. L. ARMFIELD, High Point.
Secretary-Treasurer—WILLIAM A. HUNT, Cashier Citizens Bank, Henderson.

NORTH DAKOTA—Organized 1903.

President—R. S. ADAMS, President First National Bank, Lisbon.
Vice-President—L. F. CRAWFORD, Cashier Interstate Bank of Billings Co., Sentinel Butte.
Secretary—W. C. MACFADDEN, Cashier Commercial Bank, Fargo.
Treasurer—H. E. SOX, President Citizens' State Bank, Edgeley.

OHIO—Organized 1891.

President—S. D. FITTON, President First National Bank, Hamilton.
Vice-President—R. D. SNEATH, President Commercial National Bank, Tiffin.
Secretary—MAJOR S. B. RANKIN, President Bank of South Charleston, Office of the Association.
Treasurer—S. J. BRISTER, Cashier State Savings Bank, Canal Dover.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

OKLAHOMA—ORGANIZED 1897.

President—ASA E. RAMSAY, Vice-President First National Bank, Muskogee.
First Vice-President—W. S. GUTHRIE Vice-President Stock Yards State Bank, Oklahoma City.
Second Vice-President—P. C. DINGS, President Guaranty State Bank, Ardmore.
Treasurer—J. R. PRENTICE, Cashier First State Bank, Duncan.
Secretary—W. B. HARRISON, Enid.

OREGON—ORGANIZED 1905.

President—LESLIE BUTLER, President Butler Banking Co., Hood River.
Vice-President—W. L. THOMPSON, President American National Bank, Pendleton.
Secretary—J. L. HARTMAN, Hartman and Thompson, Bankers, Portland.
Treasurer—M. G. HOPE, President United States National Bank, Vale.

PENNSYLVANIA—ORGANIZED 1894.

President—A. S. BEYMER, Cashier Keystone National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Vice-President—MONTGOMERY EVANS, President Norristown Trust Co., Norristown.
Secretary—D. S. KLOSS, Cashier First National Bank, Tyrone.
Treasurer—A. D. SWIFT, Cashier Elk County National Bank, Ridgway.

SOUTH CAROLINA—ORGANIZED 1901.

President—EMSLIE NICHOLSON, President Nicholson Bank & Trust Co., Union.
Vice-President—BRIGHT WILLIAMSON, President Bank of Darlington, Darlington.
Secretary and Treasurer—LEE G. HOLLEMAN, President People's Bank, Anderson.
Attorney—B. HART MOSS, President Edisto Savings Bank, Orangeburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA—ORGANIZED 1886.

President—F. C. DANFORTH, President Citizens' Bank, Parker.
Vice-President—A. L. FREELOVE, President Security State Bank, Kennebec.
Secretary—J. E. PLATT, Cashier Security Bank, Clark.
Treasurer—C. E. OLSTAD, Cashier First National Bank, Madison.

TENNESSEE—ORGANIZED 1890.

President—J. N. FISHER, President City National Bank, Morristown.
Vice-Presidents—J. L. THOMASON, McKenzie; NEWT. CANON, JR., Franklin; J. W. WILLIS, Greenville.
Secretary—F. M. MAYFIELD, Nashville.
Treasurer—S. P. WITT, Cashier People's Bank, Le Noir City.

TEXAS—ORGANIZED 1885.

President—A. R. ELDRIDGE, Vice-President First National Bank, Houston.
Vice-President—A. W. WILKERSON, Cashier City National Bank, Byran.
Secretary—I. W. HOOPES, Vice-President Austin National Bank, Austin.
Treasurer—RUFUS COY, Vice-President Western National Bank, Fort Worth.
Assistant Secretary—ERNEST L. BROWN, Assistant Cashier Alamo National Bank, San Antonio.

UTAH—ORGANIZED 1909.

President—A. P. BIGELOW, Cashier Ogden State Bank, Ogden.
Vice-Presidents—ELIAS A. SMITH, Cashier Deseret Savings Bank, Salt Lake City; J. T. FARRER, Cashier, Provo Commercial & Savings Bank, Provo.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. E. SHEPARD, Cashier Cache Valley Banking Co., Logan.

VERMONT—ORGANIZED 1909.

President—FREDERICK H. FARRINGTON, Vice-President Rutland Savings Bank, Brandon.
Vice-President—A. G. EATON, Cashier First National Bank, Montpelier.
Secretary—C. S. WEBSTER, Treasurer Barton Savings Bank & Trust Co., Barton.
Treasurer—D. L. WELLS, Cashier First National Bank, Orwell.

VIRGINIA—ORGANIZED 1893.

President—THOMAS B. McADAMS, Cashier Merchants National Bank, Richmond.
Vice-Presidents—W. B. VEST, Newport News; W. M. ADDISON, Richmond; C. C. TIFFANY, Warrenton; V. VAIDEN, Farmville; J. W. BELL, Abingdon.
Secretary—WALKER SCOTT, Cashier Planters Bank, Farmville.
Treasurer—JULIEN H. HILL, Cashier National State and City Bank, Richmond.
Attorney—GEORGE BRYAN, Richmond.

WASHINGTON—ORGANIZED 1899.

President—W. J. PATTERSON, Cashier Hayes & Hayes, Aberdeen.
Vice-President—W. H. MARTIN, Cashier Pioneer National Bank, Ritzville.
Secretary—P. C. KAUFFMAN, Vice-President Fidelity Trust Company, Tacoma.
Treasurer—C. K. McMILLIN, Cashier Northwestern National Bank, Bellingham.

WEST VIRGINIA—ORGANIZED 1895.

President—MASON MATTHEWS, President Bank of Lewisburg.
Vice-President—GLENN F. BARNES, Cashier National Bank of Fairmont.
Secretary-Treasurer—JOSEPH S. HILL, Cashier National City Bank, Charleston.

WISCONSIN—ORGANIZED 1892.

President—E. A. DOW, President State Bank of Plymouth, Plymouth.
Vice-Presidents—H. A. MOEHLENPAH, Cashier Citizens State Bank, Clinton; H. S. FLIETH, Cashier National German-American Bank, Wausau.
Secretary—GEORGE D. BARTLETT, Suite 311, Caswell Block, Milwaukee.
Treasurer—JOHN J. HOLLEY, JR., Cashier State Bank of La Crosse, La Crosse.

WYOMING—ORGANIZED 1908.

President—HARRY B. HENDERSON, Cashier Wyoming Trust & Savings Bank, Cheyenne.
Vice-President—C. H. TOWNSEND, President Stockmen's National Bank, Casper.
Secretary—H. VAN DEUSEN, Cashier Rock Springs National Bank, Rock Springs.
Treasurer—T. C. ROWLEY, Assistant Cashier First National Bank, Douglas.

DOCUMENTS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

THE Association has on hand a quantity of printed matter. The list comprises the following documents, any of which will be sent to our members on notifying the office:

Bills of Lading.

New Uniform Bills of Lading.

Constitutionality of Proposed Act (H. R. 14934).

Pennsylvania Speech—L. E. Plerson.

Little Rock, Arkansas, Speech—Thomas B. Paton.

Jamestown, Virginia, Speech—Thomas B. Paton.

Oklahoma Speech—Evans Woollen.

Report of Committee to 1908 Convention at Denver, with Appendices.

Report of Committee to 1909 Convention at Chicago, with Appendices.

Report of Committee to 1910 Convention at Los Angeles, with Appendices.

Proceedings of Joint Conference between bankers, carriers, shippers, etc., held at Chicago, September, 1909.

Currency.

Report of the Currency Commission of the American Bankers Association, 1907.

Report of Currency Commission of American Bankers Association, made at a meeting held at Chicago, Saturday, January 18, 1908.

Statement of Currency Commission of American Bankers Association presented to House Committee on Banking and Currency, at Washington, D. C., Wednesday, April 15, 1908.

Credit Currency. By Elmer H. Youngman, Editor "Bankers Magazine."

Address of Hon. Charles N. Fowler, Chairman Committee on Banking and Currency, on the Financial Situation, before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, at Chicago, December 10, 1907.

Report of Committee on Banking and Currency on the "Issue and Redemption of National Bank Guaranteed Credit Notes," Fifty-ninth Congress, Second Session, 1906-7.

Suggested Plan for Monetary Legislation, submitted to the National Monetary Commission—By Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich, as revised by the Currency Commission of the American Bankers Association.

Miscellaneous.

Guaranty of National Bank Deposits. By James B. Forgan, President First National Bank, Chicago, Ill., before the annual meeting of Group Two of the Bankers Association of the State of Illinois, held at Peoria, June 11, 1908.

General form of Articles of Association to be used in the organization of Clearing House Associations in the smaller cities and towns.

Report of Special Committee, Trust Company Section, September 13, 1904, on the Classification of Legal Decisions relating to Safe Deposit Companies. Rules and Forms.

Address by Jordan J. Rollins before the Trust Company Section, September 14, 1905, on "The Protection of Trust Companies Acting as Transfer Agents and Registrars."

RECENT PAMPHLETS ON CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

THE text of the bill creating a National Reserve Association, filed with Congress January 8, may be had free upon request from the Library Department of the A. B. A.

It is combined with the report of the National Monetary Commission, which considers in detail the changes made since the New Orleans meeting, the most important provision being that which limits the percentage of stock control of one bank by another to 40 per cent.

The Association also has on hand for distribution upon request the following pamphlets:

Anderson, F. B., "The Need of Banking and Currency Reform."

Case, J. H., "Desirability of Commercial Paper as a Bank Investment."

Fourth National Bank, N. Y., "The New Aldrich Currency System, Original and Revised Plan Arranged in Parallel Columns, with Explanation."

Forgan, J. B., "Clearing House Examinations by Clearing House Examiners."

Kent, Fred L., "National Reserve Association and Our Foreign Trade."

National Citizens League, Bartlett, A. C., "Banking Reform as Seen by Commercial Interests"; W. C. Cornwell, "The National Reserve Association Secure from Political Control," "Co-operation or Centralization?"; J. V. Farwell, "Importance of Monetary Reform to Business Men," an address to business men on the "National Reserve Association"; J. L. Laughlin, "Banking Control," "Banking Reform as Seen by Commercial Interests," "Movement of Cotton in the South," "Suggestions for Banking Reform"; Franklin MacVeagh, "Banking and Currency Reform"; John Perrin, "Trade Fluctuations and Panics," "Principles and Methods of Banking Reform"; G. E. Roberts, "Functions of a Gold Reserve"; W. H. Taft, "Recent Addresses on Banking Reform."

National Monetary Commission—Suggested plan for monetary legislation, January 16, 1911. Suggested plan for monetary legislation as revised by the Currency Commission of the A. B. A., April 23, 1911.

Reynolds, Arthur, "The Aldrich Plan," "Some Aids to the Solution of Our Financial Problems," "The Unsettled Currency Problem."

Reynolds, George M., "The Aldrich Currency Plan Interpreted."

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

DEVOTED TO THE SCIENCE OF BANKING AND FINANCE

Vol. 5

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No. 2

FRED. E. FARNSWORTH, PUBLISHER,
General Secretary American Bankers Association.
W. W. WAINE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

THOMAS B. PATON, EDITOR,
General Counsel American Bankers Association.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE INSTITUTE SECTION.

THE American Institute of Banking Section, whose annual convention will be held in Salt Lake City this month, deserves more attention than it receives from bank officers. Members of the American Bankers Association generally and properly regard the Institute as an adjunct of exceptional achievements and possibilities. There is, however, an inclination among bank officers to pat the Institute on the back and commend its work without taking the trouble to know much about what the Institute is or what it does. Such good-natured neglect is evidence that the junior bankers have so conducted their organization as to cause their seniors little or no anxiety, but the fact is apparent that members of the Institute know more about the Association than members of the Association know about the Institute.

Notwithstanding much publicity of athletic feats and minstrel shows, the Institute sticks with commendable closeness to its constitutional purpose of educating bankers in banking and establishing and maintaining a recognized standard of education by means of official examinations and the issuance of certificates of graduation. To qualify students for official examinations for Institute certificates the Institute provides a standard course of study in the form of serial lesson pamphlets and collateral exercises. The course of study thus provided covers the theory and practice of banking and such principles of law and economics as pertain to the banking business, and requires at least one hundred hours of class or correspondence work under approved instructors.

The Institute study course is naturally the target of criticism. Some allege that it is too elementary. Others say that it is too scholastic. As for examinations, the same conditions are found in the Institute as are encountered in all educational systems, and have been encountered since the days of Socrates, who referred to the Greek examiners under his leadership as follows: "They find no lack of men who think they know something but know little or nothing at all. Now those whom they examine

get angry—not with themselves, but with me—and say that there is a man called Socrates, an utter scoundrel, who is ruining the young. And when any one asks them what he does or what he teaches, they have really nothing whatever to say, but so as not to seem at a loss they take up the accusations that lie ready to hand against all philosophers, and say that he speaks of the things in the heavens and beneath the earth and teaches men not to believe in the Gods and to make the worse appear the better reason." Which shows the old Greek to have been subject, like every teacher, to an occasional attack of despondency. Examinations, however, now as in the days of Ancient Greece, are the only means of measuring education, and are as essential in any plan of teaching as counting cash is essential in banking.

The management of the Institute reports that in the standard study course there is no apparent need of any radical changes but some revision and reclassification have been found expedient to adapt the lesson pamphlets and collateral examinations alike to chapter and correspondence instruction. The first part of the study course thus rearranged considers the subjects of "Wealth and Money," "Banks and Banking," "Bank Accounting," "Loans and Discounts," "Stocks and Bonds," "Clearing Houses," "Savings Banks," "Trust Companies," and a final examination reviewing the foregoing lessons in banking. The second part of the course considers commercial law in general and banking law in particular, with special reference to negotiable instruments. The lesson pamphlets pertaining to law cover "Laws of Contracts," "Agency and Trusteeship," "Sales and Bailments," "Partnerships and Corporations," "Negotiable Instruments and Their Execution," "Transfer of Negotiable Instruments," "Parties to Negotiable Instruments," "Insolvency and the Bankruptcy Law," and a final examination reviewing the foregoing lessons in law.

The avowed purpose of the Institute study course is to provide elementary education for thousands rather than advanced education for hundreds or less, and graduation as evidenced by the Institute certificate should not be regarded as the end of Institute

activity. Such elementary work is designed to be an educational necessity for all rather than an educational luxury for a select few. Institute work as heretofore and now conducted, however, has so stimulated the spirit of investigation that a system of post-graduate study is demanded. Such a system has been devised by a competent committee and will be submitted to the convention at Salt Lake. It is thus intended to provide educational food for both "highbrows" and "lowbrows" adapted to their respective digestions.

CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

THE second annual conference of the Committees on Agricultural Development and Education of State Bankers' Associations will be held at Minneapolis and St. Paul, August 7 and 8.

The State Associations, and bankers generally, have for some time appreciated the fact that this question is of paramount importance to the banking and industrial prosperity of the country, and thirty Associations, up to date, have appointed standing committees on Agricultural Development and Education; these committees compose the second annual conference, and together with others interested in the subject, will be in attendance.

The meetings will be divided into four sessions—Wednesday morning and afternoon, and Thursday morning and afternoon. The sessions on Wednesday will be held at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, and will be called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. by President Joseph Chapman, Jr., of Minneapolis. The meetings on Thursday will take place at the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul.

Addresses will be delivered by prominent men who are thoroughly conversant with the practical workings of agricultural development, and their subjects will cover every phase of the question. Following the addresses at each session, a general discussion will take place. Reports of the chairmen of the various committees will also be submitted.

The bankers of Minneapolis and St. Paul will entertain the delegates with a banquet and other social features.

An interesting item in the program is the presentation of a silver loving cup offered by the president of the conference for the committee accomplishing the best results to date.

The proceedings of this conference will be far-reaching and will result in the promulgation and advancement of many additional practical ideas for carrying on this important work.

INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

AT the spring meeting of the Executive Council, the Committee on Fidelity Bonds and Burglary Insurance in making their report asked that they be discharged, having now fulfilled the purposes for which the Committee was appointed.

They also recommended the appointment of a permanent insurance committee of three to keep in touch with the surety companies for the securing of better rates for fidelity and burglary insurance for members of the Association; and from time to time make recommendations to the Council.

The report was received and adopted, the Committee discharged with the thanks of the Council, and Chairman Reynolds instructed to appoint an insurance committee to consist of three members of the Council.

In accordance therewith, he has appointed the following:

Robert E. James, President Easton Trust Co., Easton, Pa., Chairman.

John J. Sherman, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, Appleton, Wis.

O. E. Dunlap, President Citizens' National Bank, Waxahachie, Texas.

DRAFTS FOR MEMBERSHIP DUES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1912-13.

IN accordance with the usual custom of drawing drafts on our members for dues, which under our Constitution are payable in advance as of September 1 of each year, drafts will be forwarded to members by our Treasurer, Mr. J. Fletcher Farrell, through the Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago, Ill. These drafts will cover the dues of members in full to the close of our fiscal year, September 1, 1913.

The membership of this Association being now 13,000, it is necessary that we have a stated period of the year for collecting all dues. The system of drawing drafts is the most feasible method for collecting dues, for it avoids unnecessary delay and correspondence which would otherwise ensue.

Members are requested to promptly honor these drafts, and their attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated.

MEMBERSHIP LIST COMPLETE TO JULY 1, 1912.

A LIST of Members of the Association, in pamphlet form, complete to July 1, 1912, has been mailed to all members of the Association.

This pamphlet is of special value in connection with the use of our Telegraphic Cipher Code and therefore our members are requested to keep it conveniently at hand for ready reference.

For additional members joining the Association between the date of the pamphlet and the time of the publication of our next Book of Proceedings of the Detroit Convention, which will contain a complete list of our members to that time, our members are referred to the monthly JOURNAL-BULLETIN. In the JOURNAL-BULLETIN in addition to the new members being published, information is given regarding all changes affecting membership.

Our Cipher Code is used extensively by members of this Association and its value is thoroughly appreciated. Members not using the code will find the same a great convenience and the means of the saving of a considerable sum of money by the use thereof.

MISSOURI BANKERS ASSOCIATION.

TUESDAY and Wednesday, May 20 and 21, 1913, are the dates decided upon for the next convention of the Missouri Bankers Association. The place of meeting has not yet been determined.

OPENING OF NEW OFFICES.

WHEN the American Bankers Association was organized thirty-seven years ago, with a membership of about three hundred banks, it rented a room at 98 Broadway, the office force composed of one clerk, the Secretary being an officer of one of the member banks.

Following, the Association in turn occupied offices at 2 Wall street and then at 20 Broad street, moving to the Hanover Bank Building, 18th floor, when that building was completed in 1902, where for several years the offices consisted of two rooms; a secretary, an assistant secretary, and a couple of clerks comprising the office force, and the membership August 31, 1907, was 9,251.

and afford every facility for carrying on the work of the Association in its various departments.

The new quarters comprise twelve offices, in addition to the library, reception room, work room, store room, and three corridors. The offices are separated by glass partitions; face Nassau and Pine streets, and are occupied by the officers and heads of the various departments, respectively. The library contains financial papers, books of every description on finance, current literature, newspaper clippings and miscellaneous data, all of which are catalogued for ready reference.

The offices open into the reception room and a private corridor; they are well ventilated, splendidly lighted and form one harmonious whole.



RECEPTION ROOM AND OFFICES.

The phenomenal growth of the Association within the past five years, including the organization of new sections, the legal department, protective department, library, and the publication of the JOURNAL-BULLETIN, necessitated more commodious quarters; therefore, additional rooms were secured on the same floor. As time went on, however, it was found that still more space was required owing to the constantly increasing membership and the extensive broadening of the field of activities.

Late in the winter, the Association acquired a lease of a larger part of the twelfth floor in the same building and it was remodeled by the Hanover Bank Building Corporation to meet all the requirements,

The stenographers occupy the large workroom, across the corridor, having plenty of light and air, connected with which is the mailing and storeroom.

The offices are fitted up with desk phones connected with a switchboard, annunciators, and dictographs. The equipment includes a multigraph, an addressograph and cases containing 39,400 stencils, Burroughs adding machine, filing devices, and every modern convenience of an up-to-date office.

There are now twenty-six persons employed by the Association, including officials; and the membership is 13,000.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, July 10, the new home of the Association was opened with an in-

formal reception. The guests were greeted by President William Livingstone of Detroit, Chairman of the Executive Council Arthur Reynolds of Des Moines, General Secretary Fred. E. Farnsworth, Assistant Secretary W. G. Fitzwillson, General Counsel T. B. Paton, the secretaries of the sections, and heads of the various departments.

Vice-President Huttig wired his felicitations, regretting his inability to be present, as he was sojourning in the Adirondacks recuperating from his recent illness.

Several hundred bankers and ladies visited the rooms, including many of the prominent financiers of the city and vicinity. About one hundred and fifty bankers from South Carolina with their ladies, who

Aiken, F. M., Detroit, Mich.
 Albeck, S. E., Assistant Cashier National City Bank, New York, N. Y.
 Alveny, J. P., Cashier Farmers & Merchants Bank, Greenwood, S. C.
 Adams, W. C., President Union Savings Bank, Bennington, S. C.
 Alexander, J. S., President National Bank of Commerce, New York City.
 Arial, A. L., Cashier Bank of McCormick, McCormick, S. C.
 Arial, Mrs. A. L., McCormick, S. C.
 Augustine, W. F., Assistant Cashier Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Va.
 Bailey, E. C., Cashier Bank of Greers, Greers, S. C.
 Baldwin, F. W., Vice-President National Reserve Bank, New York City.
 Banks, J. A., President Home Bank, St. Matthews, S. C.



OFFICES AND CORRIDORS.

were in New York at that time, also attended the opening.

The officers wish to emphasize the fact that members of the Association and their friends are welcome at all times, the library and reading room, the telephones, Association's stenographers, and every facility for correspondence being at their service.

The entrance to the offices is at Five Nassau street.

REGISTRATION AT OFFICES.

THE following visitors registered at the Association offices during the month of July:

Banks, Mrs. J. A., St. Matthews, S. C.
 Barker, Joseph L., New York Manager United States Investor, New York City.
 Barnaby, John, New York City.
 Bean, Robert H., National Union Bank, Boston, Mass.
 Beattie, Perry, Cashier First National Bank, Greenville, S. C.
 Bell, J. D., President Commercial Bank, Clinton, S. C.
 Bell, J. H., Assistant Cashier Carolina National Bank, Columbia, S. C.
 Benfield, John, First National Bank, Pittston, Pa.
 Benton, A., New York City.
 Black, J. W., Cashier Bank of Branchville, Branchville, S. C.
 Bradley, J. E., Assistant Cashier Bank of McCormick, McCormick, S. C.
 Bradley, J. W., Assistant Cashier Bank of Troy, Troy, S. C.
 Bradwell, Miss, Aiken, S. C.

- Brand, Frank J., Cashier Commercial & Savings Bank, Florence, S. C.
 Brown, W. J., Cashier Bank of Florence, Florence, S. C.
 Bryant, R. F., Cashier Bank of Orangeburg, Orangeburg, S. C.
 Bryson, J. Y., President Bank of Enoree, Enoree, S. C.
 Buck, W. McG., Cashier Bank of Mullins, Mullins, S. C.
 Bull, C. D., Vice-President Bank of Cameron, Cameron, S. C.
 Byrd, W. A., Assistant Cashier Farmers Bank, Edgefield, S. C.
 Cannon, James G., President Fourth National Bank, New York City.
 Cante, Harry, Treasurer Richland Savings Bank & Trust Co., Columbia, S. C.
 Cante, Mrs. Harry, Columbia, S. C.
 Cathcart, E. C., Assistant Cashier National Loan & Cook, H. J., Equitable Trust Co., New York City.
 Cornwell, Wm. C., J. S. Bache & Co., New York City.
 Cotter, D. J., Manager Criminal Department Wm. J. Burns National Detective Agency, Inc., New York City.
 Cousins, W. S., Associate Editor "American Banker," Bronx, N. Y.
 Cox, Raymond B., Assistant Cashier Fourth National Bank, New York City.
 Craig, S. J., Cashier Palmetto Bank, Laurens, S. C.
 Crouch, B. W., President Bank of Saluda, Saluda, S. C.
 Crouch, Mrs. B. W., Saluda, S. C.
 Crouch, W. A., Assistant Cashier Bank of Saluda, Saluda, S. C.
 Culler, Fred I., President Bank of Cameron, Cameron, S. C.
 Dantzler, J. P., Cashier Bank of Cameron, Cameron, S. C.



LIBRARY.

- Exchange Bank, Columbia, S. C.
 Chamberlain, Edwin, Vice-President San Antonio Loan & Trust Co., San Antonio, Texas.
 Chapman, A. M., New York Herald, New York City.
 Charlouis, Jean I., New York City.
 Chisholm, M. M., Cashier Bank of Estill, Estill, S. C.
 Chisholm, Mrs. M. M., Estill, S. C.
 Choisser, W. V., President City National Bank, Harrisburg, Ill.
 Choisser, Mrs. W. V., Harrisburg, Ill.
 Clarey, Northrop, New York Times, New York City.
 Clay, Miss, Aiken, S. C.
 Cobb, Chas. L., Cashier Peoples National Bank, Rock Hill, S. C.
 Coe, Geo. S., A. M. Kidder & Co., New York City.
 Coleman, M. A., Vice-President Bank of Saluda, Saluda, S. C.
 Coleman, Mrs. M. A., Saluda, S. C.
 Commander, Chas. E., Vice-President Farmers & Merchants Bank, Florence, S. C.
 Davis, T. J., Cashier First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 De Hay, W. L., President Bank of Holly Hill, Holly Hill, S. C.
 Dickson, Ben S., Teller Columbus Savings Bank, Columbus, Ohio.
 Dickson, T. H., Teller Hayden Clinton National Bank, Columbus, Ohio.
 Edwards, G. E., President Dollar Savings Bank, New York City.
 Ellerbee, Douglas R., Cashier First National Bank, Hartsville, S. C.
 Elliott, C. F., Cashier Winnsboro Bank, Winnsboro, S. C.
 Elliott, Mrs. C. F., Winnsboro, S. C.
 Ellis, W. P., Cashier Farmers & Merchants Bank, Furman, S. C.
 Emery, Ralph, Director Kalamazoo City Savings Bank, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Evans, Jr., Joshua, Assistant Cashier Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.
 Evans, W. W., President Bank of Clio, Clio, S. C.
 Evans, Mrs. W. W., Clio, S. C.
 Evans, Miss, Clio, S. C.
 Fairly, J. R., Director St. Matthews Savings Bank, St. Matthews, S. C.
 Fairly, Mrs. J. R., St. Matthews, S. C.
 Farnsworth, P. E., New York City.
 Farnsworth, Mrs. Fred E., New York City.
 Faulks, E. A., Treasurer Union County Trust Co. Elizabeth, N. J.
 Fishburne, J. M., Cashier Farmers & Merchants Bank, Walterboro, S. C.
 Folk, J. Francis, Cashier Bank of Holly Hill, Holly Hill, S. C.
 Ford, Miss, Charleston, S. C.
 Fowler, L. D., Cashier Bank of Woodruff, Woodruff, S. C.

Bank, New York City.
 Gist, Miss, Carlisle, S. C.
 Goodall, Edwin, New York City.
 Gossett, Jas. P., President Bank of Williamston, Williamston, S. C.
 Grant, Rollin P., Vice-President Irving National Bank, New York City.
 Gray, I. W., President People's Bank, Woodruff, S. C.
 Gray, Mrs. I. W., Woodruff, S. C.
 Gray, R. L., President Bank of Gray Court, Gray Court, S. C.
 Gray, Miss D., Laurens, S. C.
 Greer, W. E., Cashier Bank of Belton, Belton, S. C.
 Gregory, J. H., Vice-President Central Bank, Rochester, N. Y.
 Grice, E. P., Cashier People's National Bank, Charleston, S. C.
 Griswold, John C., Secretary Excelsior Savings Bank, New York, N. Y.



STENOGRAPHERS AND CLERKS.

Fowler, Mrs. L. D., Woodruff, S. C.
 Fowler, W. D., President Bank of Simpsonville, Simpsonville, S. C.
 Freeman, G. W., President Planter's National Bank, Bennettsville, S. C.
 Frew, Walter E., President Corn Exchange Bank, New York City.
 Gaddin, V. B. M., People's National Bank, Rock Hill, S. C.
 Gage, Robert, Cashier Commercial Bank, Chester, S. C.
 Gambrill, J. C., Cashier Bank of Ware Shoals, Ware Shoals, S. C.
 Garrett, D. N., President Bank of Fountain Inn, Fountain Inn, S. C.
 Gaston, D. W., President First National Bank, Aiken, S. C.
 Gaston, Mrs. D. W., Aiken, S. C.
 Gibbons, J. T., Representative Harriman National

Guerin, J. A., President Bank of Dorchester, Summerville, S. C.
 Guerin, Mrs. J. A., Summerville, S. C.
 Gunter, Jr., E. B., Manager Bank of Western Carolina, Wagoner, S. C.
 Hall, Frank G., Chicago, Ill.
 Hallock, James C., New York, N. Y.
 Hambright, V. O., Bookkeeper Peoples' National Bank, Rock Hill, S. C.
 Hardwicke, Geo. M., Assistant Cashier Bank of Loris, Loris, S. C.
 Hardy, W. N., Brown Brothers & Co., New York City.
 Harman, W. M., Assistant Cashier Farmers Bank, McCormick, S. C.
 Hazard, J. I., Cashier Bank of Georgetown, Georgetown, S. C.
 Hazard, Mrs. J. I., Georgetown, S. C.
 Hazen, C. A., President "The Financier," New York City.

- Henderson, Miss, Aiken, S. C.
 Henry, Mrs. A. B., Clinton, S. C.
 Holleman, Lee G., Secretary South Carolina Bankers' Association, Anderson, S. C.
 Honeycutt, J. F., Cashier Bank of Chapin, Chapin, S. C.
 Hoyt, C. E., Secretary Connecticut Bankers Association, South Norwalk, Conn.
 Hudgens, John A., Cashier Chicora Bank, Pelzer, S. C.
 Hughes, D., Cashier First National Bank, Charleston, S. C.
 Hughes, Miss, Charleston, S. C.
 Hughes, R. M., Cashier Planter's Savings Bank, Greer, S. C.
 Hunter, F. R., Vice-President Planter's Bank, Saluda, S. C.
 Hunt, W. H., Attorney Commercial Bank, Newberry, S. C.
 Hunt, Mrs. W. H. Newberry, S. C.
 Hutchins, Jr., R. G., Vice-President National Bank of Commerce, New York City.
 Jenrett, N. H., Assistant Cashier Merchants & Planters Bank, Mullins, S. C.
 Johnston, S. J., Cashier Bank of Johnston, Johnston, S. C.
 Jupp, Wm. C., New York City.
 Kavanaugh, Arthur, Cashier National City Bank, New York City.
 Kibbe, H. A., "Leslie's Weekly," New York City.
 Kinard, John M., President Commercial Bank, Newberry, S. C.
 Knoblock, J. M., Teller Carolina Savings Bank, Charleston, S. C.
 Lee, Henry M., Lee Bros. & Co., Bankers, Dowagiac, Mich.
 Leland, Arthur L., New York City.
 Lersner, V. A., Assistant Cashier Williamsburgh Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Lewis, Geo., Managing Editor "The Financier," New York City.
 Lewis, Geo. E., Hanover National Bank, New York City.
 Lewis, M. S., Cashier National Exchange Bank, Chester, S. C.
 Livingstone, W., President Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
 Lucas, E., Florence, S. C.
 Luebbers, Geo. C., New York City.
 Macmillan, Jr., John, Discount Clerk South Carolina Loan & Trust Co. (Branch), Charleston, S. C.
 Martin, Frank F., Cashier Bank of Commerce, Greenville, S. C.
 McAdams, T. B., Cashier Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Va.
 McBirney, L., Assistant Cashier National Bank of Commerce, Tulsa, Okla.
 McBride, Miss Josie, Florence, S. C.
 McCallum, J. L., Cashier First National Bank, Sumter, S. C.
 McCaughrin, Mrs. Fanny, Newberry, S. C.
 McCaughrin, Miss Lucy, Newberry, S. C.
 McCown, J. W., President First National Bank, Florence, S. C.
 McCown, Mrs. J. W., Florence, S. C.
 McCutchen, Hugh, President Wee Nee Bank, Kingstree, S. C.
 McCutchen, Mrs. Hugh, Kingstree, S. C.
 McDill, N. M., Cashier Bank of Hickory Grove, Hickory Grove, S. C.
 McDowell, Mrs. Jennie Lou, Florence, S. C.
 McFadden, Haynes, Secretary Southern Banker Pub. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 McFadden, V. B., Florence, S. C.
 McFall J. Y., Cashier Commercial Bank, Newberry, S. C.
 McGirt, Mrs. Margaret, Darlington, S. C.
 McKellar, Jr., R. F., President Peoples' Bank, Greenwood, S. C.
 McKinnon, A. E., "The World," New York City.
 McLeod, S. M., Cashier Peoples Bank, Sumter, S. C.
 McMurray J. P., Cashier Loan & Savings Bank, Yorkville, S. C.
 McNair, J. P., President Farmers & Merchants Bank, Aiken, S. C.
 McNair, Miss, Aiken, S. C.
 McWhirter, C. M., President Bank of Jonesville, Jonesville, S. C.
 Mabley, Mrs. K. M., New York City.
 Meakle, Wm. R., Secretary Paterson Savings Institution, Paterson, N. J.
 Medlin, Miss, Anderson, S. C.
 Melick, Elmer E., Media, Pa.
 Mercomb, E. A. P., Honolulu, H. T.
 Merritt, J. A., Vice-President Home Bank, St. Matthews, S. C.
 Merritt, Mrs. J. A., St. Matthews, S. C.
 Metcalf, Edward P., President Atlantic National Bank, Providence, R. I.
 Morse, H. J., A. M. Kidder & Co., New York City.
 Moseley, R. H., Cashier Lowndesville Banking Co., Lowndesville, S. C.
 Moseley, Mrs. R. H. Lowndesville, S. C.
 Moseley, Miss, Orangeburg, S. C.
 Moses, E. W., St. Louis, Mo.
 Moss, J. M., Director St. Matthews Savings Bank, St. Matthews, S. C.
 Muckenfuss, W. W., Cashier The Bank of Western Carolina, Aiken, S. C.
 Murphy, W. F., Rowesville, S. C.
 Naugle, Wm. H., Buenos Aires, Argentine.
 Newcomb, Sara L., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 Nichols, W. G., Director Bank of Nichols, Nichols, S. C.
 Norwood, Jos., President Union National Bank, Columbia, S. C.
 Norwood, Mrs. Jos., Columbia, S. C.
 Owens, S. B., Cashier Bank of Ridgeland, Ridgeland, S. C.
 Padgett, A. E., President Farmers Bank, Edgefield, S. C.
 Palmer, N. W., Cashier Bank of Ridgeway, Ridgeway, S. C.
 Parr, H. L., President Exchange Bank, Newberry, S. C.
 Parr, Mrs. H. L., Newberry, S. C.
 Peace, R. G., Seaboard National Bank, New York City.
 Peters, F. C., Director Enterprise Bank, Charleston, S. C.
 Peurifoy, J. E., President First National Bank, Walterboro, S. C.
 Pierson, Lewis E., President Irving National Bank, New York City.
 Pitts, M. T., Cashier Bank of Saluda, Saluda, S. C.
 Pitts, Mrs. M. T., Saluda, S. C.
 Powell H. H., New York City.
 Pringle, Jr., E. H., Assistant Cashier Bank of Charleston, N. B. A., Charleston, S. C.
 Pringle, Sr. Mrs., Charleston, S. C.
 Pringle, Miss, Charleston, S. C.
 Pugsley, Cornelius A., President Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill, N. Y.
 Reyburn, Samuel W., President Union Trust Co., Little Rock, Ark.
 Reynolds, Arthur, President Des Moines National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Reynolds, R. H., Bookkeeper Dime Savings Bank, Charleston, S. C.
 Rhett, R. G., President People's National Bank, Charleston, S. C.
 Rhett, Mrs. R. G., Charleston, S. C.
 Rhett, Misses, Charleston, S. C.
 Rhodes, Bradford, President First National Bank, Mamaronock, N. Y.
 Richardson, E. L., Beaufort, S. C.
 Richardson, E. L., Wagener, S. C.
 Richardson, Walter E., Cashier Beaufort Bank, Beaufort, S. C.
 Ricker, Geo. L., Cashier City National Bank, Sumter, S. C.
 Robb, J. J., Bookkeeper Carolina National Bank, Columbia, S. C.
 Robinson, R. O., Easley Bank, Easley, S. C.
 Rogers, Allen L., Bookkeeper Central National Bank, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Rogers, Julien C., Cashier First National Bank, Florence, S. C.
 Rogers, Mrs. Julien C., Florence, S. C.
 Roper, C. H., Cashier Enterprise Bank, Laurens, S. C.

Sauls, D. E., Bookkeeper Smoaks Banking Co., Smoaks, S. C.
 Sawyer, Wells M., National City Bank, New York.
 Scarborough, W. R., Cashier The Bank of Bishopville, Bishopville, S. C.
 Schermerhorn, Arthur F., Broker, New York City.
 Schoyer, Miss, Laurens, S. C.
 Seay, Miss, Edgefield, S. C.
 Shirley, R. M., President Bank of Honea Path, Honea Path, S. C.
 Shirley, Mrs. R. M., Honea Path, S. C.
 Simpson, John W., Vice-President Central National Bank, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Simpson, Mabel F., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Smith, Charles A., President Citizens Bank, Timmons-ville, S. C.
 Smith, Mrs. Chas. A., Timmons-ville, S. C.
 Smith, E. E., Merchants & Planters Bank, Mullins, S. C.
 Smith, H. A., Vice-President National Bank of Commerce, New York City.
 Smith, H. G., Cashier National Bank of Abbeville, Abbeville, S. C.
 Smith, J. C., Cashier Bank of Waterloo, Waterloo, S. C.
 Smith, W. C., President Easley Bank, Easley, S. C.
 Smith, W. E., Cashier Cotton Bank, Rowesville, S. C.
 Smyth, Maynard, Cashier National Bank of Gaffney, Gaffney, S. C.
 Sniffen, Frank L., Manager Title Guarantee & Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Spearman, M. L., Cashier Exchange Bank, Newberry, S. C.
 Stackhouse, T. B., Vice-President National Loan & Exchange Bank, Columbia, S. C.
 Stephenson, Rome C., Vice-President St. Joseph County Savings Bank, South Bend, Ind.
 Stevens, John T., President Bank of Kershaw, Kershaw, S. C.
 Stone, Dr. T. C., First Vice-President First National Bank, Aiken, S. C.
 Stope, Mrs. T. C., Aiken, S. C.
 Stuckey, G. N., President Peoples Bank, Bishopville, S. C.
 Stumpf, Anthony, President Anthony Stumpf Publishing Co., New York City.
 Sullivan, P. W., Cashier Citizens Bank, Honea Path, S. C.
 Swygert, T. L., Cashier Lucas Bank, Laurens, S. C.
 Talbert, J. T., Vice-President National City Bank, New York City.
 Talbert, Jr., Joseph T., Winona, Miss.
 Taylor, Orla B., Vice-President Home Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
 Taylor, Mrs. Orla B.
 Thomas, C. A., Cashier Smoaks Banking Co., Smoaks, S. C.
 Thomas, Messrs., Smoaks, S. C.
 Thomas, J. W., Smoaks Banking Co., Smoaks, S. C.
 Thomas, W. J., President Beaufort Bank, Beaufort, S. C.
 Tilton, E. C., Architect, New York City.
 Titus, A. H., Assistant Cashier National City Bank, New York City.
 Tubbs, Edwin C., Auditor Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
 Turbeville, D. E., President Bank of Turbeville, Turbeville, S. C.
 Turbeville, Mrs. D. E., Turbeville, S. C.
 Unger, J. R., Assistant Cashier First National Bank, Batesburg, S. C.
 Unger, Mrs. J. R., Batesburg, S. C.
 Wakefield, Jr., J. E., Vice-President Bank of Piedmont, Piedmont, S. C.
 Wanamaker, J. H., Assistant Cashier Merchants & Farmers Bank, Cheraw, S. C.
 Wannamaker, J. S., President St. Matthews Savings Bank, St. Matthews, S. C.
 Wannamaker, Mrs. J. S., St. Matthews, S. C.
 Wannamaker, H. C., Orangeburg, S. C.
 Wannamaker, Mrs. H. C., Orangeburg, S. C.
 Wannamaker, Jr., H. C., Orangeburg, S. C.
 Warren, G. L., Cashier Farmers Bank & Trust Co., Sumter, S. C.

Warren, Mrs. G. L., Sumter, S. C.
 Watson, S. J., Cashier Bank of Johnston, Johnston, S. C.
 Webb, W. A., President Farmers Bank, Chappells, S. C.
 West, C. B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Williams, J. S., Cashier Bank of Hampton, Hampton, S. C.
 Williams, Mrs. J. S., Hampton, S. C.
 Williams, Miss, Aiken, S. C.
 Wolverton, Samuel, Hanover National Bank, New York City.
 Wood, Mrs. Harrisburg, Ill.
 Woodside, Robt. I., President Farmers & Merchants Bank, Greenville, S. C.
 Woodside, Mrs. Robt. I., Greenville, S. C.
 Woodward, H. W., President The Bank of Bishopville, Bishopville, S. C.
 Wyatt, A. F., Easley Loan & Trust Co., Easley, S. C.
 Young, Chas. Willard, Emerson McMillen & Co., New York City.
 Zigler, Charles L., Cashier First National Bank, South Bend, Ind.

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.

THERE has been a veritable boom in the membership of the Association during the past few weeks; in fact, the membership has grown steadily during the past fiscal year and is now approximately 13,000, representing an actual net increase of 1,000 members since a year ago, which is the largest net gain in one year since 1901.

As the membership increases the field available for new members diminishes; so that with the great addition which has been realized this year, taken from the smaller banks of the country, indicates a more pronounced gain, by comparison, than would have been the same gain in 1901, when the membership was 5504, the net gain that year being 1,113.

These figures are the best evidence of the value that the bankers of the United States place on their affiliation with our great organization, and are indicative as well, of a distinct appreciation of the success of the Protective Department, the value of the Legal Department, the "Journal-Bulletin" and other prominent features of the work.

Another striking feature which these figures bring pertinently to mind is the loyalty of the membership. The entire delinquent list for the last fiscal year was 171; with a total membership at the end of the year of 12,072. This is the smallest percentage of members lost by delinquency in the history of the Association.

VOLUME 4 OF THE JOURNAL- BULLETIN.

VOLUME 4 of the Journal-Bulletin is composed of the twelve numbers commencing with July, 1911, and ending with June, 1912, together with a general index compiled in alphabetical order under various headings, so that it makes a useful book for ready reference. Several copies of this volume have been handsomely bound in three-quarter leather to match previous volumes. Anyone desiring such bound copies can obtain same at cost (\$2.50) by advising this office. We have also on hand a few copies of Volumes 1, 2 and 3.

Those who desire to preserve the Journal-Bulletin in bound form, and are in need of any numbers to complete Volume 4, can be supplied from our surplus files until our supply is exhausted.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

THOMAS B. PATON · GENERAL COUNSEL

LEGISLATIVE WORK FOR 1913.

OVER forty State Legislatures will meet during 1913, and an active campaign is being planned for the promotion, through Legislative Committees of State Bankers' Associations, of the different measures recommended by this Association, not already enacted. At the conventions of the different State Bankers' Associations held this year, committees on legislation have been appointed or continued, and there is evidence that these committees are taking up the work before them in an enthusiastic way. Already, General Counsel has been in correspondence with a number of the members of such committees who have called for drafts of laws and other information, and, in a general way, outlined their plans for the promotion not only of measures recommended by this Association but, in many cases, of other laws of local desirability or necessity.

In Arkansas, for example, a bill for the organization and control of Arkansas banks has been prepared by the Banking Law Committee of the Arkansas Bankers' Association, and submitted to and approved by that Association, after full discussion. The bill will be presented at the Arkansas General Assembly, which will assemble in January, 1913.

In Indiana, the bankers, among other things, intend to make a determined effort for the enactment of the bill to punish derogatory statements affecting banking institutions, which has already been enacted in a number of states, and this year passed the Legislature in the State of New York.

The Bill of Lading Committee of the Missouri Bankers' Association have already taken preliminary steps to procure the enactment of the uniform Bill of Lading Act at the next session of the Missouri Legislature. This Act has already been passed in Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The North Carolina Bankers' Association is undertaking to get up a revision of the Banking Laws of the state, and will probably seek to have incorporated certain of the proposed laws recommended by this Association, which may properly become a part of a general banking law.

In the State of Ohio, work has already been started to secure the enactment by the next legislature of such of the measures recommended by this Association as have not already been passed in that State.

In Pennsylvania, among other things, the Bankers' Association are expecting to procure the enactment of the proposed law to punish the making of false statements to obtain credit recommended by this Association, which has been enacted in the three years beginning 1909, in Michigan, Montana, New

Mexico, Minnesota, Tennessee, Illinois, Ohio, Connecticut and Missouri, and this year has further been enacted in New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island. Some Pennsylvania bankers say that quite three-fourths of the losses which they incur result from dishonest or false statements made by borrowers and submitted, either directly or by agents or brokers, when seeking to get discounts. It is argued in behalf of the proposed law that the public welfare is as much at stake as the particular interests of banks, in that losses which the banks incur must, of necessity, be charged against profits, and so add to the aggregate cost of banking which the public has to carry.

In Utah, the bankers intend to make special efforts next winter, in behalf of the proposed laws (1) which make it a misdemeanor to make derogatory statements reflecting on banks, (2) punishing persons who issue checks on banks who have no funds nor any arrangements to run an overdraft, (3) making it a misdemeanor to make false statements for the purpose of obtaining credit, and (4) authorizing the payment of deposits in two names to the survivor.

In Virginia, the Bankers' Association, at its last meeting, appointed a committee to revise the present banking law and prepare and submit a bill which will cover defects. This committee has already started work.

In West Virginia, the Legislative Committee of the Bankers' Association have expressed the hope that they may procure the enactment of the different measures recommended by this Association, and have already started work to that end.

OVERDRAFTS.

THE following form for discouragement of overdrafts, additional to those already published, has been received from a state bank in Michigan:

The _____ County Bank,
_____, Michigan.

Your account this day appears to be overdrawn \$____. Please let us know at once if this agrees with your books. Very respectfully,

....., Bookkeeper.

The above notice is sent you that possible errors may be corrected, and you are kindly requested to give the matter immediate attention, so that your outstanding checks may not be dishonored.

Depositors must not depend upon this bank to pay their checks when no funds are provided for that purpose. The Supreme Court of the United States has said concerning overdrafts:

"Such a usage is a manifest departure from the duty, both of the directors and cashier, as cannot receive any countenance in a court of justice. It could not be supported by any vote of the directors, no matter how formal; and therefore, whenever done by the cashier, is at his own peril."

Trusting that we may have your cheerful co-operation in this matter, I am, very respectfully,
Cashier.

A bank in Tennessee couches its request to its customer in poetic form, as follows:

BANK OF BLANK

Blank, Tenn.

.....\$.....

Your account seems overchecked.

Please advise if not correct.

If correct, please protect.

The Supreme Court says we misappropriate

Funds when we pay an overcheck,

And though we would be glad to accommodate,

We do not want to get it in the neck.

OPINIONS BY GENERAL COUNSEL.

Summary of Questions Received and Opinions Rendered to Members of the Association.

DEROGATORY STATEMENT AFFECTING BANK.

Person who makes untrue statement to customer that bank not safe and will "bust" and advises customer to withdraw his money is punishable under statute enacted in Pennsylvania, in 1909.

From Pennsylvania.—The M National Bank has within the last few days learned of a condition here that we would like to have some information on and your advice.

Within the last two years especially, the private foreign (so-called) bankers, have been in bad repute with the foreign population on account of the many failures of the private foreign banks throughout this part of the state especially.

Our bank has purchased the business of one of these foreign banks that did not fail. Another foreigner formerly a bartender, has started in partnership with a foreign friend of his and has been distributing his advertising broadcast. On this advertising appears the advice to transact your business with the F National Bank, which bank, by the way, does not conduct a foreign department.

This so-called banker or bartender has told a friend of his whom he thought would not mention it to us, to withdraw his money from the M National Bank, that it was not safe, would bust, to use his words, etc.

Now what we want to know is the best way to get after this party; how best to proceed, and what is the law on such a matter.

The American Bankers Association has for several years been advocating the passage of laws in the different states for the punishment of persons who make derogatory statements affecting banks. In pursuance of this agitation the legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1909, passed the following law:

"Any person who shall make, utter, circulate or transmit to another or others any statement, untrue in fact, derogatory to the financial condition of any bank, banking house, banking company, trust company, surety company, guarantee company, title insurance company or other financial institution in this Commonwealth with intent to injure such financial institution or who shall counsel, aid, procure or induce another to originate, make, utter, transmit or circulate any such statement or rumor with like intent, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars and by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding five years."

The derogatory statement of the foreign banker

and former bartender, to the effect that your bank was not safe and would "bust" and advising his friend to withdraw his money therefrom would seem to be clearly an offense under this statute and I would advise that you place the facts in the hands of the proper prosecuting attorney for action.

You might also maintain a civil action for slander if the man is worth suing.

DEROGATORY STATEMENT AFFECTING BANK.

Question considered as to liability of editor of local newspaper who publishes false statement derogatory to one bank and in favor of another.

From New York.—Would you please give us your opinion as to whether the editor of a certain paper is liable or not for publishing the following note in the news items of his paper?

"We noticed by the recent reports of the two local banks the First Natural's deposits are falling off and the 'Cit'z' slowly increasing."

There are two banks in our town, the First National and the Citizens National, and we know that the writer of the above item is not friendly to our bank, and we believe that it was his intention to injure our bank, if possible, by the remarks. We also know that the information intended for the public that "The First Natural's deposits are falling off and the 'Cit'z' slowly increasing" is absolutely false, the fact of the case is just the reverse.

Note that in this article the writer does not say First National Bank but First Natural and for Citizens National he writes "Cit'z."

The question is whether there is any civil or criminal liability of the editor of a newspaper who wilfully publishes a statement concerning the two local banks of a place that the deposits of the First National are falling off and of the Citizens are slowly increasing, such statement being contrary to the fact.

Provided there is any liability, the fact that the First National Bank is designated as "First Natural" and the Citizens as "Cit'z" would not affect it, as the banks referred to are sufficiently designated; furthermore, such designation might in itself be taken as indicating malice or an intent to injure.

The definition of libel under the Penal Law of New York includes a malicious publication "which has a tendency to injure any person, corporation or

association of persons, in his or their business or occupation."

A libel to be a criminal offense must be published maliciously, but not so to sustain an action for damages. *Cady v. Brooklyn Union Pub. Co.*, 23 Misc. Rep. 409.

It is a general rule that published words are actionable if they directly tend to the prejudice or injury of anyone in his profession, trade or business. *Ostrom v. Calkins*, 5 Wend. 263. But to be actionable per se, that is, without proof of special damages, the words must contain an imputation such as is necessarily hurtful in its effect, on plaintiff's business; for example, words imputing insolvency, bankruptcy or a want of credit. Further, all defamatory words, although not actionable per se, are actionable upon proof of special damage.

Without having the time to make a brief of authorities on the proposition, I am inclined to the view that the publication in question would not be held actionable per se. But if the bank can prove that it has been damaged thereby, it would be able to recover upon allegation and proof of such special damage. It is a common experience in many places that during the same period of time the deposits of one bank will increase and of another diminish according to particular exigencies and this does not necessarily lead to or justify the inference that the bank whose deposits have decreased is approaching insolvency or losing its credit with particular customers. There may be perfectly legitimate business reasons for this and I think, therefore, that the words published though false would hardly be actionable per se; at the same time, if the effect of the false publication was in fact to cause certain customers to withdraw their accounts and place them with the other bank and such facts showing special damage were alleged and proved, the bank could recover damages.

As to the matter of criminal liability, the test is, was the publication not only untrue but malicious and did such publication have a tendency to injure the bank in its business? These elements would have to be affirmatively proved. Furthermore, the Penal Law of New York provides that "the publication is excused when it is honestly made, in the belief of its truth, and upon reasonable grounds for this belief."

In view of the necessary elements of proof, it is doubtful if the editor can be criminally prosecuted for this publication. Had the law been in force which was passed at the recent session of the New York Legislature but which does not take effect until September 1 next—a law which our Association has been recommending for enactment in the different states during the last few years—there would be better chance of punishing the offender. This law is as follows:

"Any person who wilfully and knowingly, makes, circulates or transmits to another or others, any statement or rumor, written, printed or by word of mouth, which is untrue in fact and is directly or by inference derogatory to the financial condition or affects the solvency or financial standing of any bank, savings bank, banking association, building and loan association or trust company doing business in this state or who knowingly counsels, aids, procures

or induces another to start, transmit, or circulate any such statement or rumor, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both."

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

Person receiving money knowing he is not entitled to it from one who believes he is entitled to it, without making any other false representation or pretense, probably not guilty of crime under false pretense statute.

From Wyoming.—A case has presented itself to us in which we are undecided as to the matter of criminal liability on the part of the parties concerned.

Last summer we received a telegraphic transfer from a bank at Annapolis, Md., to pay to F. D. F. \$100. He did not call for the money and later we learned that he was operating in Lander, Wyo., and using our judgment to expedite matters, we asked our correspondent at Lander to pay him the money, taking the usual receipts. A day or so later we received advice from the Annapolis bank rescinding the order, whereupon we immediately wired our Lander correspondent conveying the information to them, but it was too late as they had already paid Mr. F. It now appears that the Annapolis bank instead of advising us that they had cancelled the order wired the Lander bank to pay Mr. F., and Mr. F. knowing that he had but \$100 coming, accepted the \$200 and has since acknowledged the fact but has not as yet made restitution to us. Payment on the draft on the Annapolis bank was refused in New York and we are out this amount. It seems manifestly unfair to us that we should be placed in this position simply because we overstepped the bounds of our authority and it is our desire to proceed against Mr. F. D. F. along the lines of obtaining and retaining money which does not belong to him. Would you consider our case strong enough to warrant such action?

The case you present brings up the question whether a man who merely receives money, knowing that he is not entitled to it, from one who offers it in the belief he is so entitled, the receiver making no false representation or pretense other than the mere act of receiving the money and concealing the fact that he is not entitled thereto is guilty of any crime under the Wyoming statutes.

The general rule is that mere non-disclosure of facts known to the defendant, even though such disclosure would deter the prosecutor from parting with his property, is not a false pretense. See *Tefft v. Windsor*, 17 Mich. 486; also *People v. Baker*, 96 N. Y. 340, holding that mere silence or suppression of the truth, a mere withholding of knowledge upon which another may act, is not sufficient to constitute false pretense.

To constitute the offense of false pretense under the Wyoming statute (Rev. St. 1899, sec. 5143), providing that a person who shall designedly, by false pretense, obtain from another any property with intent to defraud the latter, shall be punished, etc., the property must be obtained from the owner by false pretense, and the accused must intend to defraud the person from whom the property is thus obtained, and, in the absence of an intent to defraud, the offense is

not complete. *Martin v. State*, 17 Wyo. 319, 98 Pac. 709.

The above case presented a somewhat different state of facts from the one in point, and its decision turned on insufficiency of certain allegations in the information.

The precise point in the case submitted by you does not seem to have yet arisen under the Wyoming statute, but reasoning by analogy from decisions arising under similar statutes in other jurisdictions, it seems extremely doubtful whether a conviction could be secured under the Wyoming statute.

DEPOSIT OF MINOR.

Father has no right to withdraw deposit to credit of infant son, although father made deposit—Father cannot control child's property unless duly appointed guardian and judicial policy in Pennsylvania is not to appoint parent as curator of child's estate—Statute regulating deposits of minors.

From Pennsylvania.—A worthless drunkard here deposited \$40 to the credit of his eight-year-old boy. He now wishes to draw same and his older children object as they know he will spend it for drink. They threaten to sue us if we give the father the money, claiming they need it for rent, etc. We take the position that as the father deposited the money, and that the child is under age, the money can be drawn by the father as he sees fit. The older children also claim that the money was sent by a relative to the boy for some special purpose. Will you please advise us your opinion.

While the father is the natural guardian of the child, he does not become its legal guardian, with right to the custody and control of the child's property, until he has been duly appointed to such office by the Probate or Orphan's Court, and has duly qualified as such. *Lefever v. Lefever*, 6 Md. 472; *Land v. Pettus*, 11 Ala. 37.

In Pennsylvania it has been held that good policy dictates that a parent should not be appointed curator of his child's estate at all. *Senseman's Appeal*, 21 Pa. St. 331; *Hughes Estate*, 4 Luz. Leg. Reg. (Pa.), 109.

Funds due the ward should not be paid over to a guardian without security. *Bowman v. Long*, 27 Ga. 178; *Matter of Flagg*, 10 N. Y. St. Rep. 694, even though the guardian is the father and is unable to give security. *Savage v. Olmstead*, 2 Redf. Surr. (N. Y.) 202.

The law presumes that a deposit belongs to the person in whose name it is entered, and if it is claimed by another the burden of proof is on him to establish his ownership. *Egbert v. Payne*, 99 Pa. St. 239; *Penn Bank v. Frankish*, 91 Pa. 339.

In this case the money was deposited to the credit of the child and the father (presumably) never having been appointed the child's legal guardian, would have no more right to the deposit from the bank than one of the brothers, or a stranger, and the bank would be liable in case it paid out the deposit on the father's order. Furthermore, there is a statute in Pennsylvania which allows payment of a deposit to a minor and prohibits interference by the parent or guardian.

NOTE OF INCOMPETENT PERSON UNDER GUARDIANSHIP.

Minnesota statute makes contracts of person put under guardianship void—but notes given before guardian appointed collectible if acquired in good faith without notice of incompetency.

From Minnesota.—An old gentleman had a guardian appointed on May 26, 1910, and we, not knowing of this, on Oct. 31, 1910, consolidated three notes which he owed us, into one, cancelling and surrendering his old ones. Two of the same were of prior date to the appointment of a guardian, viz.: one note dated May 4, 1910, one dated May 11, 1910, and the third note dated Sept. 29, 1910. The guardian now refuses to pay the new note. No notice of the appointment of a guardian was published; it being claimed, that such is not necessary in Minnesota. Please advise us if our note is collectible, the old gentleman being still alive, and has sufficient property.

The general rule (which has been adopted by the Minnesota courts), both in equity and at law, is that the mere fact that one of the parties to a contract is insane (he not having been found to be a lunatic by any judicial proceedings) does not render the contract void, but at most only voidable, and is no ground for setting it aside where the other party had no notice of the insanity, and derived no inequitable advantage from it, and where the parties cannot be placed in statu quo. *Schaps v. Lehner*, 54 Minn. 208; see also *Morris v. Great Northern R. R. Co.*, 67 Minn. 74, where the same rule was recognized.

In most states, generally by express statutory provision, the deeds or other contracts of a person who has been judicially declared insane and placed under guardianship are absolutely void and not merely voidable. *Griswold v. Butler*, 3 Conn. 227; *American Trust Co. v. Boone*, 102 Ga. 202; *Willmerth v. Leonard*, 156 Mass. 277; *Carter v. Beckwith*, 128 N. Y. 312.

The Minnesota statute provides that the probate court may appoint a guardian, or guardians, of any person who, by reason of old age, or loss or imperfection of mental facilities, is incompetent to have the charge or management of his property, and prescribes who may make the application, for the appointment of a time and place for hearing, and for notice thereof, to the person proposed to be put under guardianship. It further provides for a full hearing, in which all competent evidence for and against the application is to be considered. It further provides that the petitioners may cause a copy of the application, of the notice and proof of service to be filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, and, if a guardian shall be appointed, "all contracts, except for necessities, and all gifts, sales or transfers of real or personal estate, made by the person put in guardianship, after the filing of such papers in the office of the register of deeds, and before the termination of the guardianship, shall be void." *Knox v. Haug*, 48 Minn. 58.

Assuming the constitutionality of the Minnesota statute and that its provisions were complied with in the present case, it would seem that both

the consolidated note and the third note dated September 9, 1910, made after the guardian was appointed, would be void; but that the bank would have a right in a proper proceeding in equity, to recover the amount of the two notes made before such appointment which were cancelled and surrendered under a mistake of fact. These at most would be voidable and not void and should constitute subsisting obligations against the ward's estate under the general rule first above stated.

BANK AS COLLECTION AGENT.

Propriety of sending check back for payee's indorsement before forwarding for payment.

From California.—A check drawn on a Benicia, Cal., bank in favor of self by the drawer, but not bearing his indorsement, was forwarded by this bank in its cash letter to a Sacramento correspondent, bearing indorsement of this bank; the Sacramento bank returned the item for indorsement of drawer and debited our account without presenting to drawee bank for payment.

Please advise us whether or not the Sacramento bank acted within its province, as agent, in returning this check without first forwarding to drawee bank in Benicia for payment.

It strikes me that the act of the Sacramento bank in returning the item for indorsement of drawer without first forwarding for payment, was proper. The drawee was entitled to have the indorsement of the drawer before paying the check and probably would not have paid it without such indorsement, although it might have done so on guarantee or upon obtaining express instruction from the drawer if he was near at hand. But notwithstanding the possibility of obtaining payment despite the lack of indorsement I think the Sacramento bank, as collecting agent, pursued a proper course in first sending the check back for correction.

NEGLIGENCE OF COLLECTING BANK.

Bank which receives three indorsed notes for collection with instructions to protest if not paid and, upon learning that renewals have been forwarded, returns the notes to its principal without protesting or taking steps to hold indorsers, is liable for any loss sustained.

From Pennsylvania.—On May 23 we sent for collection and remittance when paid three notes of \$1,500 each to the First Bank of M. on the enclosed form. (Form of note enclosed is payable to order of W. at First Bank of M. and bears indorsement of W. and of A. The letter enclosing notes to First Bank of M. states, "We enclose for collection and remittance when paid * * * Protest all items over \$10 not marked X." Items listed on letter were not marked X.) Today we have received the returned notes from them, not protested, with the following memoranda, "Renewals were sent for these from this point May 23 and we return therefore without protest." These renewals we have not received and do not care to accept as we expected, if unpaid, to commence suit against the maker and indorsers.

What redress have we against the First Bank of M.?

This is a case where your bank sends three indorsed notes to the bank on which drawn for collection and remittance with instructions to protest if not paid. Instead of following instructions the bank returns the notes six days later with the information that renewals had been sent from that point (presumably by the makers) on the same day that you had forwarded the notes for collection and the bank therefore returned the notes to you without protest.

Your bank can undoubtedly hold the First Bank of M. for any loss sustained by reason of its failure to duly protest the notes in question for non-payment upon maturity. The First Bank of M. apparently had no authority to accept renewals of the notes in lieu of protest, nor was it authorized upon learning that renewals had been forwarded, to omit making demand of payment of the notes and taking the necessary steps to charge the parties contingently liable upon dishonor.

The following authorities are cited for your information, being cases in which collecting agents have been held liable for loss caused by their negligence in the matter of demand, protest or notice of dishonor:

The rule is well settled that an agent, whether it be a bank or an individual, receiving a note or bill from the holder for collection, is responsible for any loss which the holder may sustain on account of any neglect in presenting it, in duly protesting same, or in giving notice of its dishonor. *Walker v. Bank of State of N. Y.*, 9 N. Y. 582.

Where a bank with whom a bill is deposited for collection fails to take the proper steps to charge the drawer or indorsers, in consequence of which the holder is unable to collect the amount of the bill, the measure of damages is the face of the bill with interest. *American Express Co. v. Haire*, 21 Ind. 4, citing with approval, *Edwards on Bills of Exchange*, p. 405. See also *Montgomery County Bank v. Albany City Bank*, 7 N. Y. 459.

In *Chapman v. McCrear*, 63 Ind. 360, a promissory note payable in a bank of that state was deposited, before maturity, with that bank, by a bona fide indorsee, for collection; but, on maturity of the note, which remained unpaid, the bank failed to protest the note and to notify the indorser of its non-payment, and within ninety days thereafter the maker was adjudged a bankrupt, whereupon the indorsee sued the bank for damages. The court held that the note so received for collection by the bank was commercial paper, and the failure to protest it for non-payment discharged the indorser, and that the facts alleged in the complaint made the defendant bank liable to plaintiff for whatever damages he had sustained thereby. See also *Merchants' etc. Bank v. Stafford National Bank*, 44 Conn. 564.

In *Capitol State Bank v. Lane*, 52 Miss. 677, it was held that a bank which receives a bill or note for collection is bound to use due and proper diligence in making demand and giving notice and causing protests to be made, so as to hold all parties liable, and in default of such diligence the bank itself becomes responsible to the party who deposited the bill or note.

LIABILITY OF AGENT BANK.

Bank holding B/L to be delivered on signing attached agreement which, in violation of instructions, delivers B/L without procuring signature to agreement, is liable to principal for damages sustained. But if principal not rightfully entitled to have agreement signed as condition of delivery of B/L and imposing of such condition is wrongful and fraudulent, the loss of opportunity to drive an unconscionable bargain would not be legitimate actual damage recoverable from agent bank.

From Louisiana.—B. B. B. Co. shipped to C. D. Co. one soda fountain outfit, after C. D. Co. had signed contract from John Doe, salesman for B. B. B. Co. Said contract stated that \$59.00 in cash was to be paid when contract was signed, \$59.00 on arrival of goods, and thirty-six notes of \$14.00 each were to be paid and also an old outfit was to be given up.

Payment of \$59.00 was made with contract; also payment upon delivery of B/L. But B/L was accompanied by Articles of Agreement which called for thirty-three monthly payments of \$14.00 each and one payment of \$10.00. Article nine reads, "That, after last payment said C. D. Co. has the right and privilege of purchasing outfit for the additional sum of \$....."

The B/L was delivered to the C. D. Co. on the supposition that the Articles of Agreement read in conformity with the contract and that the contract price was to be paid. But the C. D. Co. refused to sign the Articles of Agreement because they objected to the last Article. The B. B. B. Co. notifies us that it will hold us responsible for the difference, because we delivered B/L against their instructions, which were to get papers signed before delivering B/L. The C. D. Co. is willing to pay as per contract but not as per Articles of Agreement. Are we liable for this apparent disregard of orders? In other words: Contract calls for \$59.00 and old soda fountain outfit. Articles of Agreement call for \$59.00 with right and privilege of purchasing for \$472.00 additional. Your kind advice will be appreciated.

The rule is well settled that it is the duty of an agent whose authority is limited by instructions to adhere faithfully thereto, regardless of his own opinion as to their propriety or expediency, and if he exceeds, violates or neglects such instructions he will be liable to the principal for any loss or damage resulting therefrom. *Adams v. Robinson*, 65 Ala. 536; *Keane v. Branden*, 12 La. Ann. 20; *Lowe v. Bell*, 6 La. Ann. 28; *Vigers v. Kilshaw*, 13 La. 438; *Passano v. Acosta*, 4 La. 26; *Madeira v. Townsley*, 12 Mart. (La.) 84.

In the case submitted, it appears that the bank in question, acting as the agent for the B. B. B. Co., was instructed by its principal not to deliver the B/L to the C. D. Co. before it received the signature of the C. D. Co. to the Articles of Agreement, attached to the B/L. The bank, unwittingly, no doubt, violated its instructions in failing to secure the signature of the C. D. Co. to the Articles of Agreement before surrendering the B/L, and, therefore, on authorities cited, would appear to be liable to the B. B. B. Co. for the damages suffered by them by reason of such violation of instructions.

The above is on the supposition that the B. B. B. Co. were rightfully entitled to have the Articles of Agreement signed as a prerequisite to delivery. But unless this is so, it does not necessarily follow that the

B. B. B. Co. has been damaged the difference which it claims. Assuming, without knowing the precise facts, that the original contract was for sale of the soda-fountain at an agreed price and that, after receiving part of the purchase price the B. B. B. Co. sought without right to impose or exact, as a condition of delivery, the signing of an agreement at variance with the original contract by which they would wrongfully obtain an additional price therefor, the neglect of their agent to follow instructions and to enforce this condition before making delivery would not be a ground of recovering from the agent the wrongful additional price as damage. If the bank can establish that such is the fact and that its disobedience of instructions has not deprived the B. B. B. Co. of anything they were rightfully entitled to, I think an action for damages would be defeated. The measure of damages recoverable from a collecting bank is the actual loss resulting from the collector's omission of duty. *Toole v. Durand*, 7 Rob. (La.) 363, and I do not think the loss of an opportunity to possibly drive an unconscionable bargain would be regarded as legitimate actual damage.

COLLECTION OF B/L DRAFT.

Question whether collecting bank liable for neglect of duty in connection with collection of draft with B/L for motor cycle attached and conclusion reached that bank not liable—Rule of liability of initial bank for default of subsequent banks stated.

From New York.—Recently we received from a customer (a motor cycle firm) for collection a sight draft with B/L attached for one of their machines. The firm had received a deposit of \$25.00 on the purchase price and had written their customer that the machine would be shipped subject to examination. However nothing was said in the B/L permitting same. The collection was drawn on a party in Indiana and was forwarded by us through our regular correspondent in Albany, N. Y., by them to Chicago and thence to its destination.

By aid of the letter from the motor cycle firm and close acquaintance with the bank in the Indiana town, the drawee was permitted to deposit the amount of the draft and same was delivered. He then presented the B/L at the Railroad office and took the machine out and tried it. Not meeting with his entire approval he returned it to the freight office receiving a new B/L which he attached to the draft and returning same to the bank was paid his deposit.

We are now in receipt of this draft and the machine is also in the freight office at this place. Our customer claims the loss of sale of the machine through the irregularity of the bank's not remitting. Could the Indiana bank be held for the amount and by whom and through what channels could a recovery be made? Also could we be held liable by our customer in a loss of this kind in the absence of any agreement or acknowledgment of receipt of the collection other than a tacit understanding that we will use our best efforts to collect.

I think it questionable whether there was such a failure of duty on the part of the Indiana bank as would give the motor cycle firm a cause of action for damages against your bank for loss of sale of the machine.

Under the law of New York the first collecting bank is responsible to its principal for the conduct and doings of all subsequent banks and agents through whose hands the paper must pass in the process of collection. *Morse on Banks and Banking*, Sec. 246. *Kirkham v. Bank of America*, 165 N. Y. 132; *Castle v. Corn Exchange Bank*, 148 N. Y. 122; *Allen v. Merchants' Bank*, 22 Wend. (N. Y.) 215.

The agent should convey proper instructions to the sub-agent to enable it to act in an intelligent manner in making the collection. *Borup v. Nininger*, 5 Minn. 523.

Having done so the sub-agent must follow them, and is liable to the agent for neglect in executing them. *Trinidad First Nat. Bank v. Denver First National Bank*, 4 Dill. (U. S.) 290.

If the Indiana bank was guilty of negligence the motor cycle firm would undoubtedly have a cause of action against your bank for the damages it sustained but in such case your bank would have recourse over and the ultimate liability would rest with the Indiana bank.

But it seems to me very doubtful whether under the facts, as stated, the Indiana bank has been guilty of any neglect of duty. It appears that while the bill of lading was silent as to permitting inspection, the motor cycle firm by letter to its customer informed him that the machine would be shipped subject to examination and the Indiana bank doubtless had a right to rely on and act in accordance with this letter as evidencing an agreement between seller and prospective purchaser, assuming there was nothing to the contrary in its actual instructions. The Indiana bank construed this permission of examination as not merely a privilege to inspect the machine while it remained in the custody of the railroad, but a privilege to have possession and test it by actual trial, and it accordingly allowed the machine to be taken out and tried, safeguarding the interests of its principal by requiring a deposit of the amount of the purchase price. The machine not proving satisfactory it was returned and the deposit refunded. I do not understand that this deposit was in any sense a payment of the purchase price, which would have closed the transaction and the surrender of which would have made the Indiana bank responsible; but it seems that the deposit was made for the purpose of allowing the machine to be tried under an agreement between bank and prospective purchaser that the deposit would be refunded upon the return of the machine if it was found unsatisfactory.

I do not think there was any neglect or breach of duty on the part of the Indiana bank in construing the letter of the motor cycle firm as authorizing the delivery of possession for purpose of examination and test, nor in surrendering the deposit when the machine was returned, if the surmise is correct that the deposit was received as a means of safeguarding against loss of the machine with agreement to return same and not as an actual payment thereof.

In *Flood v. First National Bank*, 69 S. W. 750 (Ky.), a shipper of books drew a sight draft for their price, with a bill of lading attached, and sent the documents to a Kentucky bank for collection and remittance, with instructions to allow the drawee ten days in which to examine the books. The bank

delivered the books to the drawee, without receiving payment, informing him he had ten days in which to examine, and either return the books or pay the draft. At the end of the ten days, the drawee refused either to pay the draft or return the books.

In an action by the shipper against the bank for negligence, it was held that in the absence of proof of usage or custom among banks as to drafts with bill of lading attached when examination is to be permitted, the instruction by the shipper in this case might be construed to authorize the bank to give the drawee possession of the books for ten days in which to examine, before payment of the draft.

In the present case, therefore, I think the Indiana bank was not very far from the mark when it construed the letter of the motor cycle firm as permitting the drawee to have possession of the machine for purpose of examination; that the requirement of the deposit as security was a prudent and careful act, and that there was no breach of duty in the return of this deposit, provided it was made conditionally and not by way of payment.

It would seem, therefore, that if the motor cycle firm should sue your bank for damages for loss of sale of the machine, they could hardly make out a case of negligence of the Indiana bank for which your bank would be responsible; but should it be held to the contrary, your bank would have a remedy over and the Indiana bank would be ultimately responsible. Furthermore, should there be a cause of action, the damages recoverable would be the actual loss sustained. In this case there was no loss of the possession of the machine and no damage to it so far as disclosed; simply an alleged loss of sale which might not have been effected in any event if temporary possession of the machine for the purpose of testing it had not been given.

PROTEST FEES

Right of collecting bank to recover protest fees from sending bank in a stated case.

From Louisiana.—In April, 1912 a bank in Kentucky sent us for collection, a draft for \$25.00 drawn on one S. C. W. of this place, which draft was enclosed with the attached bank letter. The draft was presented for payment and dishonored, and in accordance with the implied instructions in bank letter we protested same and returned it to the Kentucky bank, with request that they remit us the \$3.50 protest fees which we had paid out to the Notary making protest. No attention was paid to this request and several others which followed, whereupon we had the notary make a sight draft on the Bank sending the item, for \$3.50 explaining the same.

The draft was returned dishonored and the Kentucky bank refuses to pay protest fees. The amount is small, but in view of the principle involved we would be glad to have you advise us what recourse we have against the Kentucky bank.

The bank which receives a draft for collection accompanied by a letter:

"We enclose for collection and credit.
Items marked X no protest"

is justified in protesting a draft where not marked X. This is simply following instructions for the inference from the letter is that the sending bank will mark the items it does not desire protested and expects the collecting bank to protest all others. Sometimes where a collecting bank receives no instruction on the subject of protest and the item is small, say under \$10, it will exercise its discretion and omit protest to save the cost (the item not being a foreign bill of exchange); but where protest is covered by instructions it would seem that they should be followed even though the item is of small amount. In the present case, whether or not the draft was a foreign bill of exchange (you did not specify where it was drawn) I think the protest justified and assuming the notary fee of \$3.50 to be a lawful charge the sending bank is liable to you for the amount.

That bank, however, would not be liable for protest fees upon the draft drawn by the notary for the amount of his fees, as it had not authorized any such draft.

BOND FOR TITLE.

Where B gives bond for title to A and A transfers bond to bank as security, bond and transfer being recorded, and bank afterwards entrusts bond to A, who wrongfully disposes of it, opinion under facts of case, that bank does not lose its security.

From Georgia.—A bought a farm of B, paying about half of the amount down. B took from A notes for the remainder and gave him bond for title to execute a deed when the notes should be paid. A needs some money and transfers this bond for title to C bank as security to a loan. C bank takes the precaution to have this bond properly recorded, together with the transfer to the bank. Afterwards A requests the privilege of borrowing the bond from the bank, stating that it would be returned in a day or two. The bank took a trust receipt, stating that the bond belonged to the bank and A acknowledged that the same was the property of the C bank under seal in the receipt. He fails to return the bond in two days and the bank makes demand upon him for same, and it develops that A has disposed of the instrument. We should like to know whether the record of this instrument will protect us against any party into whose hands this instrument has fallen. We notified the party B who gave the bond for title that the same was our property, duly transferred to us and recorded. We also notified the clerk of the superior court not to cancel same from the record without written instructions from us. Briefly, we should like to know whether we still have all the security to the loan we have ever had, or whether some other innocent purchaser has secured title to our security, or property.

The transfer of the bond for title from A, the covenantee in the bond, to C Bank, appears to possess all the elements of a valid assignment, namely, acceptance by the assignee, delivery of the subject-matter, consideration, and notice to B, the covenantor in the bond.

The question now arises whether, after a temporary surrender of the possession of the bond by the assignee to the assignor, a previous recordation of the bond for title and its assignment and due notice to the covenantor of such assignment and its recordation, will protect the assignee's interest in

such bond as against a subsequent innocent purchaser or assignee of the bond.

It would seem that the due recordation of the bond for title, together with the assignment thereof to the bank, coupled with actual notice to the obligor in the bond of its due assignment, is sufficient to protect the bank's interest in such bond, and to preserve their security for the loan to A, even against subsequent innocent purchasers or assignees of the bond.

Due notice to the clerk of the Superior Court of the bank's interest in the bond, and the admonition against the cancellation of the entry thereof, would seem to provide ample precaution and protection against such cancellation.

The sections of the Georgia Code relating to registry of bonds for title are as follows:

Records of Bonds for Title. Bonds for title to land or any interest therein shall, when executed with the formality now prescribed for the execution of deeds to land, be admissible to record in the county where the property therein described is located. Georgia Code, Sec. 6633.

Notice from Date of Filing. Such record shall from the date of filing, be notice of the interest and equity of the holder of such bond in the property therein described. Georgia Code, Sec. 6634.

Cancellation of Entry by Clerk. When any such bond for title shall have been recorded and subsequently surrendered, or satisfied, such surrender or satisfaction may be entered of record by the clerk of the Superior Court, in the same manner that cancellations of mortgages and deeds to secure debts are now entered of record. Georgia Code, Sec. 6635.

In some jurisdictions the registration of an executory land contract, not being authorized by statute, imparts no notice to subsequent purchasers of the land. Kendrick v. Colyar, 143 Ala. 593; Mesick v. Sunderland, 6 Cal. 297; Churchill v. Little, 23 Ohio St. 301; Stevens v. Chaffee, 98 Wis. 42.

In other jurisdictions such contracts are required by statute to be recorded, and the effect of recording is the same as in the case of deeds and other conveyances. Carbine v. Pringle, 90 Ill. 302; Case v. Bumstead, 24 Ind. 429; Lehman v. Rice, 118 La. 975; South Baltimore, etc., Co. v. Smith, 85 Md. 537; DeCamp v. Wallace, 45 Misc. 436; 92 N. Y. Suppl. 746; Rhines v. Baird, 41 Pa. St. 256; Trogden v. Williams, 144 N. C. 192.

The assignee of a bond for title acquires all the rights and equities to which the assignor was entitled thereunder. Walker v. Maddox, 105 Ga. 253, 31 S. E. 165.

It has been held in Missouri that where the purchaser in a land contract who had paid the price, deposited the contract with a bank which he owed, and with it an instrument stating that the contract was deposited to secure all indebtedness against him, the instrument created an equitable mortgage of the land described in the contract. Hackett v. Watts, 138 Mo. 502, 40 S. W. 113.

Where the holder of a title bond sold his equity, executing to the purchaser a new title bond, and thereafter attempted to sell his equity to another,

delivering to him the original bond, the equity of the first purchaser, being the older, must prevail. *Castel v. Baugh* (Ky.), 66 S. W. 996.

Where a title bond is recorded, an assignment thereof for a valuable consideration, and bona-fide need not be recorded to protect the assignee against creditors of the vendor. 5 Heisk (Tenn.) 717.

It is clear that the registration of the bond for title was the completion of an effective contract as against the creditors or assignees of B, the obligor in the bond. *Merriam v. Polk*, 5 Heisk (Tenn.), 717; and, according to the weight of authority, the assignment of the title bond is not required to be registered, but might be made either by written assignment or by delivery simply, bona-fide done, and on sufficient consideration. 1 Cold. (Tenn.) 192; 4 Sneed (Tenn.) 699.

In *Middlestadt v. Gannon*, 1 Nebr. (Unoff.) 286, 95 N. W. 479, the defendant sold 160 acres of land to one W., and executed a contract of sale agreement to convey the same on the payment of the purchase price. W. assigned this contract to secure to plaintiffs the sum of \$138.80. After such assignment W., the vendee, obtained possession of the contract, and the defendant, the vendor, made a new contract to W., who burned the first contract at the suggestion and request of the defendant. The defendant knew at the time the contract was burned that it had been assigned to secure the plaintiffs a debt due them from W.; and it was held on these facts that defendant was liable to plaintiffs in an action for damages for the amount of their claim for which the contract stood as security.

Where the purchaser under an executory contract of sale sells the land to a third person, the creditors of the purchaser can thereafter acquire no rights in the property. *Rosenberger v. Jones*, 118 Mo. 559, 24 S. W. 203; *Garr v. Hill*, 9 N. J. Eq. 210.

From the above, it would seem that the bank has not lost its security.

DEED FOR ANNUITY.

Suggestion for form of deed with condition subsequent to secure payment of annuity.

From Oklahoma.—C is a dependent of A's. A owns a certain tract of valuable land which he proposes to deed to B upon the condition that B pay him, during his lifetime, an annuity of \$1,000.00, and, in the event of his demise, to continue the annuity to C during his lifetime. A has cause to doubt the integrity of B and wishes to so construct the deed in which he conveys this property to B as to assure himself and C the annuity for which the deed is given. Would appreciate your advising me if this deed can be so constructed as to contain these important conditions and just what the deed would really amount to until after the death of both A and C.

Such a deed could be drawn, with a condition subsequent incorporated therein by the use of the words "upon condition," etc., or other words of equivalent meaning, with a clause providing for the re-

entry of the grantor upon the breach of the condition subsequent. (See *Gallagher v. Herbert*, 117 Ill. 160).

However, a court of equity, as a rule, will never lend its aid to divest an estate for a breach of a condition subsequent, but where a compensation can be made in money, it will relieve against such forfeiture and compel the party to receive a reasonable compensation in money. (2 Story's Equity Jur., Secs. 13, 15 et seq.).

A record of the deed to B for the land would be notice to all persons thereafter dealing with him, or acquiring judgments against him, of all the reservations contained in the deed in favor of the grantor. If the deed should obligate B, the grantee to pay A, the grantor, \$1,000 per annum, during his lifetime, and thereafter to pay that amount to C during his natural life, it would constitute a lien on the land prior to that of others holding claims against the grantee. (*Willis v. Gay*, 48 Tex. 463; see *Gallagher v. Herbert*, *ubi supra*.)

If thought desirable, a clause might be inserted in the deed, prohibiting the alienation of the land by B during the lives of A, the grantor, and of C, and providing for the re-entry of A or his heirs upon the land, on the breach of such condition.

CERTIFICATION OVER TELEPHONE.

Bank purchasing check from payee after receiving statement over telephone by drawee that check is good, has no recourse, upon non-payment, against drawee, as certification over telephone is invalid, not being in writing. Bank's sole recourse is against drawer and payee.

From Oklahoma.—I would be pleased to have your opinion on the following:

A came to our bank after closing time accompanied by B, a former customer known to us as the payee of a certain check described as follows: Drawer, A, Payee, B, Payer, C, for \$90.00. B asked us to call C bank and ascertain whether or not the check above described was good. Being informed as to the validity of the check (over the phone) we paid B the \$90.00 thereby acquiring title to a negotiable instrument. Something came up between A and B before the check was received by C bank causing A to stop payment.

We would like to know whether or not we are the ones to suffer since we are the innocent holder of a negotiable instrument, and knew nothing of any contracts between A and B—the check bore no such evidence.

You are a holder in due course of the check and have a right of action thereon against A and also, of course, against the payee B. You have no recourse against the bank upon which drawn, as their reply over the telephone that the check was good would not be binding upon them as a certification, not being in writing. This point has been so decided under the Negotiable Instruments Law in Colorado and the same law exists in your state.

MORTGAGE IN NAME OF CASHIER.

Where a mortgage runs to "John Doe, Cashier, First National Bank," and an assignment of such mortgage is executed by "John Scott, Cashier, First National Bank," successor of Doe, opinion that courts would be likely to hold that mortgage so drawn and assignment so executed were instruments running to and executed by the bank and not the person named as cashier individually, although the authorities are not all uniform.

From Wisconsin.—We are interested in some mortgaged property in this state which previously was mortgaged and satisfied in the following manner; for example:

John Smith and Mary Smith his wife gave a mortgage to John Doe, Cashier of the First National Bank—then John Scott, Cashier of the First National Bank, successor to John Doe, Cashier of said bank, assigned this mortgage to John Wolf & Co. (Inc.)—then John Wolf & Co., by its President and Secretary with Corporation seal satisfy said mortgage.

Can a national bank take a mortgage in the manner above described?

If so, can a succeeding cashier duly assign this mortgage?

If this matter has not been handled in accord with the law would you consider the above described obligation as a cloud on the title of the premises?

Although it is beyond the power of a national bank to take a real estate mortgage as security for a present loan, it has been settled by repeated authorities that only the Government can complain and the mortgage, as between the parties, is not invalidated. *National Bank v. Whitney*, 103 U. S. 99; *Reynolds v. Crawfordsville National Bank*, 112 U. S. 405.

The only question then is, where a mortgage to a national bank runs to "John Doe, Cashier, First National Bank," and is assigned by John Scott, Cashier of the bank as his successor in office, the naming of the cashier as mortgagee and of his successor as assignor is sufficient to vest a title in and constitute an assignment by the bank, as distinguished from the persons named as individuals, so that a satisfaction of the mortgage by the assignee will leave the title to the mortgaged property clear and unencumbered by such mortgage.

I believe the likelihood is that such would be held to be the result, although there are a few authorities from which a contrary opinion might be derived. For example, in *Greenfield v. Stout*, 122 Ga. 303, a deed of trust of land in Georgia, containing the usual power of sale, ran to "E. H. Pullen, Vice-President of the National Bank of Republic of the City of New York." Subsequently and after the death of Pullen, Charles H. Stout, as cashier of the bank, proceeded to advertise the land for sale under the power contained in the deed. The action was by a representative of the estate of the grantor against Stout for an injunction, which was granted. The court admitted that while, owing to modern necessities an officer of a bank may do many things as the act of the corporation and that a negotiable promissory note payable to "A. B., Cashier" may be sued on by the bank in its corporate name, "we have been unable, however, to find any ruling to the effect that a deed

to real estate to an officer of a bank in his individual capacity conveys any legal title to the bank which he represents"; that "A deed to E. H. Pullen, Vice-President, etc., is in legal effect but a deed to E. H. Pullen in his individual capacity is clearly settled by repeated rulings of this court"; and that the words "Vice-President," etc., are merely descriptive personae. The court admitted that the bank had an equitable title to the land but not a legal title; that by appropriate proceedings in a court of equity it might subject the property to the payment of its debt but it said that only the holder of the legal title could bring the land to sale under the power contained in the deed.

Also in the case of *North Western Fire and Marine Insurance Co. v. Lough*, 102 N. W. 160, (N. D.), a bank held a warranty deed to certain land duly recorded. An instrument purporting to be a warranty deed of the property by the bank to Lough had been executed by Lough as cashier of the bank to himself individually and Lough had then executed an individual mortgage on the same property to the North Western Fire and Marine Insurance Co. The court held the two instruments absolutely void. It said: "A deed executed by the cashier of a state bank to himself as an individual is, in the absence of affirmative evidence of such authority, presumptively void and of no effect. The bank being the owner of the land in this case, and the deed to the cashier being void and of no effect, the mortgage by the cashier in favor of plaintiff is wholly void and of no effect and should be cancelled of record." But in this case it will be observed that the deed as cashier to himself as grantee was held presumptively void in the absence of evidence of authority, because of the character of the grantee; had the deed by Lough as cashier been to a third person, the court does not hold that it would not be presumptively the deed of the bank.

Notwithstanding the Georgia case above cited, I think, as already stated, the likelihood is a mortgage running to John Doe, Cashier, First National Bank, and an assignment thereof by John Scott, Cashier of the same bank, his successor, would be held a mortgage to, and an assignment by, the bank. The following authorities will, in a measure, support this view.

An assignment of a mortgage to "Charles S. Cobb, Cashier of the Michigan State Bank, of Eton Rapids, Mich.," to have and to hold the same unto the assignee, "his successors and assigns forever," as collateral security to a note which the assignors had given to the bank, is held to have been made to the assignee as a bank officer and to be a contract with the bank and that the bank can foreclose the mortgage in its own name. *Michigan State Bank v. Trowbridge*, 92 Mich. 217.

A deed signed "S. G. Wentworth, President of the Farmers' Bank of Missouri," with the official seal of the bank affixed was held, under *Wag. St.*, p. 273, sec. 5, providing that any corporation authorized to hold real estate may convey it by deed, sealed with the common seal of the corporation and signed by the president, to be the deed of the bank and unnecessary that it should be signed in the corporate name of the bank by its president. *Shewalter v. Pirdier*, 55 Mo. 218.

The cashier of a bank who for a number of years with the knowledge of the directors has been accustomed to act for the bank in sales of property on which it held mortgages, may bind the bank in a similar transaction without formal authority from the directors. *Carpy v. Dowdell*, 115 Cal. 677.

Where the management of a bank's affairs is entrusted to the president and cashier and they, with knowledge of the directors, have conveyed land at various times, a conveyance by them is not invalid because not authorized by the directors. *Steinkey v. Yetzer*, 108 Ia. 512.

A bond of a bank as depository in which "H., Cashier of M. Bank," is named as principal, which is signed "H., Cashier," and in which the bank is referred to as "the above bounden M. bank," is the bond of the bank as principal. *Board of Commissioners v. Manufacturers Bank*, 59 Minn. 421.

It has been impossible to find time to make a complete brief of authorities on this subject. While it would be more conducive to certainty if mortgages, assignments and instruments of like character were executed in the name of the bank, I believe the trend of modern cases is to regard such instruments executed to or by "John Doe, Cashier, First National Bank," as being executed to or by the bank and that an assignment of a mortgage owned by a bank, so executed by a cashier would be presumptively the act of the bank except in a case such as that cited from North Dakota, where the instrument was executed by the cashier to himself as an individual.

NOTE PAYABLE AT BANK.

In states having Negotiable Instruments Law (with exception of Illinois and Nebraska) note payable at maker's bank is equivalent to an order on bank to pay same for his account. Rule uncertain in Mississippi.

From Mississippi.—I beg to ask for advice on a certain point connected with specimen note enclosed. (Form of note enclosed is signed by B, payable to A or bearer at the bank of A—Miss.) Please advise if bank is supposed to pay the note payable to A, if presented at maturity, and provided that B has sufficient funds to his credit with the bank to cover the note, without presenting same to B, or having instructions from him to do so. Also please advise the bank's liability in case they refuse to do so. We have had some discussion among our bank force in regard to this point. Some claim that the bank cannot pay the note without instructions from B, while others claim that if the bank refuses to pay it, that it is practically the same thing as refusing payment on a check.

Before the enactment of the Negotiable Instruments Law there was a conflict of authority in the different states upon the question whether a note, signed by a customer and made payable at his banker's, was the equivalent of a check as a direction to the bank to pay the same at maturity and charge to his account. Some cases held (1) that the bank was obliged to pay, the same as it would his check; others (2) that the bank was not obliged, but was authorized to pay; leaving it discretionary with the bank and still others (3) that the bank had no

authority to pay the note of a customer made payable at his bank in the absence of express instructions from the customer so to do or the existence of a custom known to and binding on the customer. It is, of course, impracticable to cite all the conflicting cases.

To clear up this conflict, the Negotiable Instruments Law contains the following provision:

"Where the instrument is made payable at a bank it is equivalent to an order to the bank to pay the same for the account of the principal debtor thereon."

This is the rule in the forty states and jurisdictions which have already enacted the Negotiable Instruments Law, with the exception of Illinois and Nebraska, which omit the above provision; therefore, the rule most generally prevailing throughout the country is that provided by the Negotiable Instruments Law, in which the customer's note made payable at his bank is equivalent to an order to the bank to pay same for his account, making it the duty of the bank to pay and not necessary to first obtain instructions from the maker.

But your State of Mississippi has not yet enacted the Negotiable Instruments Law nor have its courts, so far as I know, passed upon the question. The point is therefore an uncertain one in Mississippi, and in the absence of any established rule or of any custom to pay such notes when presented, without instructions, I think the safer practice would be to refuse to pay in the absence of instructions. This was the rule laid down in your neighboring State of Tennessee in *Grissom v. Commercial National Bank*, 87 Tenn. 350. But the rule of that case has been overturned by the enactment of the Negotiable Instruments Law in Tennessee.

PAYMENT OF DEPOSIT BY MISTAKE.

Bank's right of recovery from depositor receiving payment.

From Pennsylvania.—John Doe No. 1 has an account with this bank, and is in such business as to be depositing and checking on same each month. He finally leaves the town, but before leaving he comes in, asks for his balance, and then draws a check to balance the same, which was paid. After he is gone for some little time, John Doe No. 2 appears, and has a pass book on which is shown a deposit which had been made some time prior to the time that No. 1 left town, but in making the entry of the deposit on the books it was credited to John Doe No. 1. We afterwards wrote to John Doe No. 1 regarding the transaction, but have never been able to get him to send his pass book for balancing, claiming that he thought he had the amount that he drew, when he left.

Can we take action against him in the matter, and how, he being in another state?

You have a right of action against John Doe No. 1, for the amount paid him by mistake without consideration. The best course would be to write him stating how the mistake occurred—you probably have already done this—and that unless he remits you will place the claim in the hands of an attorney

for collection. If he is responsible he will probably remit. If he does not and is worth suing send the claim to an attorney in the locality where John Doe No. 1 now is and put it in course of collection with or without suit.

SET OFF AGAINST BANKRUPT'S DEPOSIT.

Bank holding demand note of customer who is prospective bankrupt has right to apply customer's deposit on note and prove claim for balance due.

From Iowa.—We hold a note which is due on demand and is signed by one of our depositors. A couple of months ago we charged his account with the balance he had on his account to his credit and applied the same on the note and notified him of our action. The maker of this note is likely to be forced into bankruptcy and in that event will we have to refund the indorsement on the note and then come in pro rata or will the indorsement hold so that we will only have to come in for the balance that is still due on the note?

Kindly favor us with your opinion on this point.

Section 60a of the Bankruptcy Act provides that:

"A person shall be deemed to have given a preference, if, being insolvent, he has, within four months before the filing of the petition * * * made a transfer of any of his property, and the effect of the enforcement of such * * * transfer will be to enable any one of his creditors to obtain a greater percentage of his debt than any other of such creditors of the same class."

Section 68a provides that:

"In all cases of mutual debts and mutual credits between the estate of a bankrupt and a creditor the account shall be stated and one debt shall be set off against the other, and the balance only shall be allowed or paid."

It has been authoritatively decided by the Supreme Court, in considering these two sections, that the balance of a regular bank account at the time of filing the petition is a debt due to the bankrupt from the bank, and in the absence of fraud or collusion between the bank and the bankrupt, with the view of creating a preferential transfer, the bank need not surrender such balance, but may set it off against notes of the bankrupt held by it, and may prove its claim for the amount remaining due on the notes. *N. Y. County National Bank v. Massey*, 192 U. S. 138.

It has been further held that the right of a bank which is a creditor of a bankrupt to apply on its debt as a set-off a balance remaining to the credit of the bankrupt in its current account on the date of the bankruptcy is not affected by the fact that the debt to the bank was not due. *Germania Savings Bank & Trust Co. v. Loeb*, 188 Fed. 285.

From the above it is clear that in the case presented by you, the application of the customer's balance to his demand note two months before it became likely that he would be forced into bankruptcy, was a valid set-off and you are entitled to retain such balance and for the amount remaining due on the note, you have a right to prove your claim and come in pro rata.

ALTERATION OF CHECK.

Bank should not pay check which shows alteration in statement of consideration and should obey request of customer to refuse payment of checks thus altered.

From Pennsylvania.—Will you kindly give us your opinion of the following request as to whether we should honor it or not. A firm depositing with us has a check printed for its especial use. The check is an ordinary one with this exception: On the extreme left-hand side a space is reserved for the firm to make a statement memorandum showing the amounts and dates of the bills which the check pays. The firm writes us as follows:

"Gentlemen: We hereby request you to return any check upon which erasures or alterations have been made in the statement which we prepare and place upon the check."

The question involved is, is this to be considered an altered check or not?

I think the bank should obey the request of its customer and refuse to pay any check which shows an alteration in the statement of the consideration for which the check is given.

Aside from any request or instruction of the customer, I think it would be the bank's duty to refuse to pay a check so altered because (1) the alteration in the statement of consideration would probably be held material and avoid the check and, (2) in any event, the bank as paying agent of the customer would not be properly protecting his interest in paying a check thus altered. The office of such a check is not only to provide the payee with the means of obtaining the money but also to provide the drawer with a receipt of payment of a specified debt, and if the payee or holder should alter the statement for which the check was given, payment of such check would not properly serve the purpose of the drawer.

If it is correct to conclude that a bank should not in any event pay a check where the statement of consideration has been altered by the holder and that it might render itself liable to its customer for so doing, the request from the customer that the bank refuse to pay any check altered in this way would simply be a request to do that which, without the request, it would be the bank's duty to do. In every state where a check is not an assignment—and this is so in nearly all the states—a bank incurs no liability to the holder for refusing to pay a check; it is only answerable to the drawer in the event its refusal is not justified. In this case the bank's refusal to pay a check altered in its statement of consideration would be justifiable and proper without any request from the customer not to pay checks so altered, and doubly so where there is an express request from the customer that the bank refuse to pay such checks.

PAYMENT OF CHECK AFTER DEATH OF DRAWER.

Death of drawer revokes bank's authority to pay except where check an assignment, or statute expressly authorizes payment during limited time after drawer's death—but where bank pays in ignorance of death it is protected.

From Kansas.—Does the death of the drawer of a check, before the check is paid, stop payment on

the same? And if so, what would be the liability of the bank, in case it paid the check without the knowledge of the death of the drawer?

Death of the drawer of a check revokes the authority of the bank to pay except in those few states where a check operates as an assignment and in two or three states where there is an express statute authorizing the bank to pay within a limited time after the depositor's death. In Kansas a check is not an assignment—the Negotiable Instruments Law expressly provides the contrary—nor do I know of any statute which authorizes the bank to pay after death of the drawer; therefore, in your state, death of the drawer revokes the bank's authority to pay. Where, however, the bank pays a check in ignorance of drawer's death, such few authorities as exist on the subject hold that the bank is protected.

FORM OF PLEDGE.

Validity and sufficiency considered with reference to provision constituting pledgor agent of pledgee.

From Tennessee.—This bank uses the enclosed form of pledge on personal property as security for loans occasionally. Will you kindly give me your opinion of this, for which I will thank you very much.

PLEDGE.

.....of, for value received hereby convey in pledge to A. B. C., Cashier, the following personal property located at..... in..... title of same being vested in..... and unencumbered.

1.
2.
3.

Possession is this day delivered to said A. B. C., who constitutes..... his agent to care for said property, the same to be in said..... care as such agent.

This pledge is to secure the U—National Bank in the payment of a note of this date in the sum of \$....., due in....., or any renewal thereof. Any sale of said property shall be with the written consent of said A. B. C., Cashier.

This day of, 191...

The form of pledge enclosed is a simple form and probably legally sufficient in Tennessee for the purpose desired; namely, to give the bank a lien upon specified property pledged for a specific debt. It of course does not give the bank the right to hold the property pledged as security for other debts; this would require an express provision (see *Memphis City Bank v. Smith*, 110 Tenn. 337).

The form is apparently designed, as I take it, so that the pledgor may be constituted the agent of the pledgee to retain possession and care for the property as such agent. To constitute a valid pledge there must be delivery of the property to the pledgee and in some states I do not believe a pledge wherein the pledgor retained possession as agent would hold as against a bona-fide purchaser who acquired the property from the pledgor without notice of the pledge or that it was in his possession as agent (see

for example *Macon First Nat. Bank v. Nelson*, 38 Ga. 391; *Bell v. The Kentucky Glass Works Co.*, 106 Ky. 7; *Fourth St. Nat. Bank v. The Milbourne Mills Co.'s trustee*, 172 Fed. 177). But in Tennessee it would seem that the pledgor can hold the property as agent of the pledgee. In *McCready v. Haslock*, 3 Tenn. Ch. 13, a document construed to be a contract for the pledge of a stock of goods, provided that their custody should be entrusted to a salesman of the debtor for the benefit of the secured creditor. This arrangement was upheld as valid; the court saying by way of quotation from *Johnson v. Smith*, 11 Humph. (Tenn.) 400: "There is no doubt that by the agreement of the parties the pledge may be deposited in the hands of a third person, instead of being delivered to the pawnee; and such person will be considered as the agent or servant of the pawnee for keeping possession of the pledge. And it would seem that the pawnee himself might be constituted such agent." (See also *Grant Ave. Bank v. St. Louis Trust Co.*, 115 S. W. 1071.)

LIMIT OF LOAN BY NATIONAL BANK.

When limit is loaned to a corporation, an additional loan to a stockholder is not excessive unless corporation is maker or indorser on paper or loan to stockholder is for its benefit.

From Illinois.—On page 758 of June Journal you have an opinion on the limit of a loan. What would your answer be if the firm was incorporated and the individuals had not signed the corporation's note?

The proposition stated in the June Journal was that when a national bank loans the limit to a firm, any further loan to an individual member of such firm would be excessive under the National Bank Act. The question you now submit is, in substance, where the limit has been loaned to a corporation, does the National Bank Act preclude further loans to individual members or stockholders of the corporation who have not signed the corporation note. Concerning this, the interpretation of the Act by the Comptroller of the Currency is as follows: The liabilities of individual stockholders should not be included in the loan to their corporation unless incurred for its benefit. The law contemplates that no loan in excess of the limit shall be granted to any one interest, and the spirit of the law is violated when accommodation notes are discounted to an amount in excess of the limit for a corporation. Where such notes bear the indorsement of the beneficiary, they must be included in its loan, as the limit cannot be exceeded lawfully in this indirect manner.

PURCHASE OF SIGHT DRAFT.

Where draft dishonored, holder has recourse upon drawer—No recourse upon customer introducing and signing drawer's name to draft at latter's request.

From Kansas.—One of our customers introduced to us a cousin of his who desired to get some money

to pay his expenses to his home in Nebraska. We made out sight draft, which the cousin had our customer sign his (the cousin's) name to, saying that he would see that it was paid when it got to his bank in Nebraska.

Draft was returned unpaid and we have been unable to get word from the cousin although he gets our letters which we write to him. What should we do?

Your only recourse in this case, it seems to me, is upon the drawer of this draft who resides in Nebraska. You can get judgment against him for amount of the draft, interest and costs, but whether the judgment can be collected will depend, of course, upon his responsibility. I do not think your customer can be held responsible. He has not warranted payment in any way, nor made any false representation of fact to induce you to cash the draft, and although he signed the draft with the drawer's name, he did this as agent and at the request of the drawer. It is, therefore, not his draft, and the mere fact of signing the drawer's name at his request would not make him personally responsible.

FORGED INDORSEMENT.

Bank which cashes and collects check bearing forged indorsement must refund unless there has been unreasonable delay after discovery of forgery in giving notice thereof, by which bank is injured.

From Utah.—On February 6 of this year, I cashed a pay check in favor of "A" for \$25. "A" was unknown to us. A party "B," known to us, brought a third party, not "A," but introducing him as "A," he forged "A" name to the check and was paid the cash. In the meantime "B" left the city in April. On June 27 the check was returned to us with an affidavit attached that payee's indorsement was a forgery. "B" had an account with us at the time of payment of this check, but now cannot be located. Are we liable under the circumstances? We are of the opinion that due diligence was not used by the payee of the check in not having reported the matter sooner and the amount cannot be recovered from us.

Your bank would be liable to refund this money collected upon a forged indorsement unless after discovery of the forgery, there was unreasonable delay in giving you notice thereof by reason of which you would be injured if compelled to refund. Delay in discovering the forgery of the payee's indorsement would not be a defense (see *Brixen v. Nat. Bank*, 5 Utah, 504), but if, after discovery, there was unreasonable delay in notifying your bank thereof and in the meantime your position was changed, this might bar recovery.

As I understand, for over two months after you had cashed and collected this check you had funds in your hands of the person who introduced the forger to you and who falsely represented that the forger was the payee A. For this misrepresentation upon which you relied to your injury such person would probably be liable to you (*Lahay v. City Nat. Bank*, 15 Colo. 339). If the forgery was discovered soon after the check was paid I think the delay in giving you notice would be a good defense; but if the forgery was not actually discovered until after

that time there would be nothing which would prevent the operation of the general rule under which money paid upon a forged indorsement is recoverable from the one to whom paid.

JOINT AND SEVERAL NOTE.

Note reading "I" promise to pay, signed by two or more makers, is joint and several under the law merchant and Negotiable Instruments Law and is a better form from the standpoint of the holder than one reading "we" promise to pay, which at common law is a joint note only.

From Illinois.—Which is the safest and most practical form from the viewpoint of the payee or owner to have a promissory note drawn in cases where more than one individual executes the note as promisor, namely "we" or "I" promise?

It is to be understood that both the question of grammatical form and common usage shall be eliminated.

It is contended on the one hand that the form "we" legally includes both or either of the promisors; while on the other hand it is contended that the use of the word "we" may be construed as a joint promise only, and that after the responsible party has discharged his half of the joint obligation his liability on the note ceases, and if the other promisor becomes or proves to be irresponsible so far as the practical enforcement of the obligation on his part is concerned the unpaid portion of such obligation will result in a loss to the payee or owner; while if the note were written "I," each promisor would be bound to the payee or owner in severalty for the full amount, beyond any chance of misconstruing the intentions of the parties thereto, and in the event of the proving or becoming unenforceable on the part of one of the promisors, the remaining promisor still remains liable and subject to being proceeded against for the unpaid portion of such obligation.

The Negotiable Instruments Law of Illinois (Sec. 17) provides:

" * * * Where an instrument containing the words 'I promise to pay' is signed by two or more persons, they are deemed to be jointly and severally liable thereon."

This was the rule of the law merchant.

A note reading "we" promise, signed by two or more makers, is a joint note. *Barnett v. Funay*, 38 Ind. 86, except in some states where there is a statute which makes all obligations joint in form, joint and several unless otherwise expressed. The Negotiable Instruments Law contains no provision that a note reading "we" promise shall be several as well as joint.

Without discussing the conditions of liability of the makers of a joint note, it may be stated generally that a joint and several note is the best from the standpoint of the payee or owner; therefore the form "I" is better than "we," because "I" both under the law merchant and the Negotiable Instruments Law everywhere imports a joint and several obligation; while this is not true of "we" unless the note provides "we jointly and severally" or "we or either of us" promise to pay, which latter form was held in *Pogue v. Clark*, 25 Ill. 33, to make the note joint and several.

PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENT

L.W. GAMMON

MANAGER

OFFICES OF THE WILLIAM J. BURNS NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY, INC.

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES.—Walter P. Story Building.
 CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.—First National Bank Building.
 GEORGIA, ATLANTA.—606 Empire Life Building.
 ILLINOIS, CHICAGO.—First National Bank Building.
 LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS.—Whitney Central Building.
 MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.—201 Devonshire Street.
 MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS.—McKnight Building.
 MISSOURI, KANSAS CITY.—Midland Building.
 MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—Frisco Building.
 NEW YORK, NEW YORK CITY.—21 Park Row.
 OHIO, CLEVELAND.—444 Rockefeller Building.
 OREGON, PORTLAND.—Board of Trade Building.
 PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA.—Real Estate Trust Building.
 PENNSYLVANIA, PITTSBURGH.—Commonwealth Building.

TEXAS, HOUSTON.—Union National Bank Building.
 WASHINGTON, SEATTLE.—308 Hinchley Block.

CORRESPONDENTS OF THE WILLIAM J. BURNS NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY, INC.

COLORADO, DENVER.—Leonard De Lue Detective Agency, Gas Building.
 IOWA, DES MOINES.—The Gust. J. Patek Detective Agency, 515 Mulberry Street.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS OF THE WILLIAM J. BURNS NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY, INC.

ENGLAND, LONDON.—Arrow's Detective Agency, 89 Chancery Lane.
 FRANCE, PARIS.—Calchas & Deblisschop, 15-17 Rue Auber.

THE following is a report for the month of July, 1912, pertaining to the work of the Protective Department:

WANTED.

A party is wanted described as C. J. Palmer; 45 years of age, weight about 185 lbs., height about 5 ft. 6 in., stout build, clean shaven, face marked with smallpox, two large gold teeth on upper left hand side, sandy complexion, hair slightly gray, fluent talker, dressed in a light gray suit and wearing a black hat. The fraudulent checks he passed purport to be signed by Gill-Herman & Co., J. H. Herman, Sec'y and Treas., and countersigned by H. E. Gill, the depository named being the German National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio. Usually gets some customer of the bank to endorse the draft after describing himself as a traveling salesman for the above concern. Sometimes uses the names of C. J. Powell and O. D. Collins. A specimen of his handwriting is reproduced below.

C. J. Palmer

Party using the names F. F. Fay and F. M. Fay has been cashing forged checks against a bank (M) at Los Angeles, Cal. Fay is described as 22 years of age, 5 ft. 6 in. in height, and weighing about 135 lbs.

Dr. Charles F. Baker, a native of Chicago, Ill., after being introduced by a relative to the officials of a bank (M) at Riverside, Cal., succeeded in passing a worthless check for which he received part cash and the balance in travelers cheques. A warrant is out for Baker's arrest. He is about 28 years of age, 5 ft. 9 in., well built, smooth face, regular features, fair complexion, good looking, of good education and address; hair is dark auburn, wavy in front, eyes dark brown; dressed in a dark brown suit and wears a Panama hat; at times a cap. Bought a blue serge suit and a pair of cream woolen trousers. Claims to be a doctor and in the U. S. Government Public Health and Marine Service. Exhibited a pass book of a Chicago bank purporting to show a deposit of \$1,535 to his credit.

A person under the names of John A. Butler, James Wood and Wm. N. Thompson is charged with passing forged checks on a bank (M) at Sacramento, Cal., and Stockton, Cal. His mode of operation is as follows: He uses the letterhead of a hotel and addresses the letter to himself in care of the bank he expects to operate against. The letter states that a check is enclosed as payment for an advertising contract, etc., and being a good talker he sometimes gets the money. Butler is described as being about 35 years of age, about 5 ft. 9 in. in height, heavy set, weighing about 160 lbs., smooth face, very ruddy complexion, good talker. He wore a dark blue suit and straw hat. Below is given a specimen of his handwriting.

James Wood
John A. Butler
Wm N Thompson

A bank (M) in Toronto, Canada, reports a swindle on a (N. M.) branch at the hands of a party representing himself as F. H. Golay, who negotiated a check purporting to bear the certification stamp of a bank in Quebec.

Golay is described as follows: Age, 23 years; height, about 5 ft. 10 in.; rather slight build; dark hair; complexion, rather white; wore a black serge suit; carried a dark cane with crook something like blackthorn; had a habit of catching the cane in the middle and twirling it rapidly, baton like, in his hand. He wore a gold ring with one garnet stone set flat in the ring, on the third finger of left hand; wore a rather cheap looking cap when motoring. His wife is a slim little dark woman, about 5 ft. in height, and would not weigh more than 100 lbs. She is of a foreign type and rather French in style. She wore white shoes, a greenish brown dress in the evening and white dress in the morning with a white hat trimmed with a spray of pink flowers.

Members of the Association are warned against having any dealings with these people.



MOSE MORRIS.

Mose Morris, described as: Nativity, Jew; age, 47 years; height, 5 ft. 6 in.; weight, 125 lbs.; build, slender; hair, dark, mixed with gray; eyes, gray; occupation, plasterer; peculiarities, upper teeth, false; opium fiend and gambler; large nose. Dress: Wore a blue-black suit, black stiff hat and light colored overcoat; whose photograph appears above, is badly wanted by bank (M) in San Francisco, Cal.

A party under the name of F. B. Furnish is presenting fraudulent certified checks purporting to be signed by a teller of a bank (M) at Milford, Del., in payment on supposed automobile purchases, taking the difference between the price of the car and the check in cash. This party undoubtedly is the individual whose operations have been reported under the name of F. E. Farnsworth and various aliases. His description is: Age, 45 to 50 years; height, 5 ft. 6 in.; weight, 160 lbs.; build, medium stout; complexion, very dark; hair, brown, mixed with gray; eyes, dark brown; smooth shaven, rough, muscular face, eyes close together; inveterate cigarette smoker, very nervous; dress, dark suit, no vest, black stiff hat.

F. B. Furnish

A bank (M) at Washington, D. C., reports a swindle by a party calling himself C. B. Morse, who, in the guise of buying a house from a local real estate firm, obtained their endorsements on a draft which in turn was placed to the credit of the swindler, who managed to withdraw the amount represented by the deposit before notice of the forgery was received. He is described as 5 ft. 10 in. in height, of swarthy complexion, with a very prominent nose and smooth face; hair very bushy, sprinkled with gray, with the appearance of being a wig; very prominent body front with a possible appearance of being padded.

C. B. Powers is wanted for forgery by a bank (M) at Helena, Ga. Party is described as 5 ft. 6 in., weighs about 140 lbs., brown hair and has something peculiar about his eyes; they seem to be slightly crossed.

A bank (M) at Vidalia, Ga., reported on July 10, 1912, being defrauded by means of a bogus cashier's check presented by party giving the name of C. A. Boyce. This check was of the regular lithographed form of the First National Bank, Silvertown, Texas, signed "J. S. Stevenson, Cashier," and drawn on the National Reserve Bank, New York City. This check has every appearance of being genuine and is a dangerous instrument in unscrupulous hands. C. A. Boyce is described as follows: Age about 30; height, 5 ft. 7 or 8 in.; weight, 140 lbs.; eyes, blue; hair, light

brown; build, stocky; beard, short sandy mustache; complexion, florid; has prominent cheek bones and is rather an ordinary looking man, but a good talker. Boyce represented himself as being an agent of the Burson-Bain Land & Abstract Co., of Silvertown, Texas, stating it to be his purpose to work up excursions to Texas, furnishing free transportation to buyers of lots from the Burson-Bain Co. He also made a contract with the local newspaper of Vidalia to advertise his excursion. The same party has also operated in Alabama and Mississippi recently under names of J. Burson, C. C. Paul, A. A. Bain, J. C. Melton and A. C. Campbell. A warrant has been issued charging "Cheating and Swindling" and "False Pretenses." This party's identity is known.

A party representing himself as W. L. Alexander defrauded a bank (M) in Chicago, Ill., by means of a forged endorsement on a Southern Express money order, having provided himself with blank orders by theft at Bemus, Ga. His right arm was bandaged in splints and he stated he had been in a railroad wreck. He is described as 30 years of age, 5 ft. 10 in. in height, weight 140 lbs., slender build, dark bushy hair, thin features, dark eyes and smooth shaven face. A specimen of his writing appears below.

W. L. Alexander

A bank (M) at Peoria, Ill., is desirous of locating Charles J. Marden in connection with a mortgage swindle, who formerly conducted a real estate business at Oklahoma City, Okla., and is described as 33 years of age, about 5 ft. 11 in. in height, would weigh about 190 lbs., light brown hair, blue eyes, clean shaven, rather round face, high and broad forehead, common dresser, generally wore a broad brimmed hat cowboy style. He is married and has several children.

A person using the name of James B. Hutchison is swindling individuals with the use of bogus checks, the matter being reported by a bank (M) at Chester-ton, Ind. Hutchison is described as being smooth-faced, quite bald and walks with a slight limp. He travels with a blonde woman and a little boy about six years old; represents himself as having business with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A bank (M) at Plymouth, Ind., writes to this Department as follows: "During the past few days checks have come through the mail to the banks of this city, drawn by the Fletcher Armstrong Company, Plymouth, Ind. We are today in receipt of one issued to J. C. Talbott, and endorsed by him. Similar checks have been paid by a bank at Louisiana, Mo., and by one of the banks at Memphis, Mo. The checks are well gotten up in systematic order and it looks as though some one had started out to do a wholesale business on this line of getting checks cashed under false pretenses, there being no such bank as the Union Banking Company on which these checks are drawn in Plymouth.

A person using the name of W. T. Lane is being sought in connection with a worthless check swindle against a bank (M) at Burlington, Iowa. This party generally gets a depositor to identify him under the pretext of wanting to open an account, several worthless checks being deposited and then a request made for a small amount of cash. Lane is described as follows: Age, 35 years; height, 5 ft. 10 in.; weight, 145 lbs.; slender build; complexion, medium fair; smooth shaven; eyes, blue; hair, chestnut-light. He limps perceptibly on right leg; chin twists to one side; upper front teeth filled with gold; has clerical appearance.

A bank (M) at Fort Scott, Kansas, reports a series of small forgeries by one Clyde E. Williams, described as 27 years of age, 5 ft. 6 or 7 in. in height, weighing about 160 lbs., light blue eyes, very light tow head with hair worn pompadour, of heavy build and ruddy complexion; clothes were cut extreme with too many buttons on them and he had the appearance of being overdressed. Back of his head is straight up and down. He is a loud talker and claims to be a college graduate from a university at Marion, Ind. Several checks for small amounts were distributed among the merchants of Fort Scott, several being honored by the bank before the fraud was discovered.

A person using the name of W. H. Cook is reported by a bank (M) at Westport, Ky., to be passing worthless checks against individuals. He is described as follows: Age, 25 to 30 years; height, 5 ft. 8 in.; weight, 140 lbs.; face smooth shaven; complexion fair; hair sandy; wore a gray sack suit and heavy gold watch fob. Below is given a specimen of his handwriting.

W. H. Cook

F. E. O'Neil, using the name of F. E. Hill, is wanted for cashing a check at a bank (M) at Pontchatoula, La., bearing a forged endorsement. He is described as follows: Age, 21 to 22 years; weight, 140 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 5 or 6 in.; hair, blonde; complexion, slightly red; eyes, deep blue; build, chunky; smooth shaven; boyish round face, high chested.

A bank (M) in Springfield, Mass., reports that one Fredue A. Stern, a youth about 18 years of age, dark complexion, very nattily dressed, presented a check for a small amount, having previously obtained a check book from a Holyoke, Mass., bank in a guise of a messenger for a depositor of that bank in good standing. The Springfield bank cashed the check, it being believed that he was a visitor at the home of the depositor whose name was forged. It was later learned that several other checks payable at the Holyoke bank had been cashed by various individuals, one of which was negotiated at Harrisburg, Pa. Banks are warned to carefully scrutinize all Holyoke checks coming to them through any but known channels.

A bank (M) at Macon, Miss., reports that Hugh Coleman, representing himself as a traveling salesman for a dry goods company in St. Louis, Mo., renewed an acquaintanceship dating back about twenty-five years and left a forged check as a memento of his call. He is about 45 years of age, of a very nervous temperament, about 5 ft. 10½ in. in height, black eyes, rather red face, and hair prematurely gray. A specimen of his handwriting is given below.

H. A. Coleman

A bank (M) in Kansas City, Mo., reports the loss of the following bonds in transit, the securities having been sent by registered mail by the Kansas City institution to its New York correspondent. The bonds were as follows: \$140,000 Waco City, Texas, 5 per cent. bonds (payable to bearer) and of \$1,000 denomination. The serial numbers on the bonds run from 141 to 280 inclusive. There was also one \$500 Oklahoma State bond, Serial No. 2183.



OLE PETER SOLHEIM.

On April 8, 1912, a bank (M) of Minneapolis, Minn., was defrauded by means of a stolen savings account book and a forged counter check. The check was presented during the noon hour when the teller of the savings department was out to lunch. The forger appeared in the uniform of a street car employee. A warrant has been taken out for one Ole Peter Solheim, charging him with this crime. The matter was reported to our detective agents on June 27, 1912, and upon investigation it was learned that Solheim had stolen the bank book from the room of another motorman who resided at the same address. Further investigation shows that Solheim defrauded another member in Minneapolis in January, 1910. The same month, January, 1910, he made another attempt on a third Minneapolis bank (M), endeavoring to cash a forged order and presenting a stolen book, but this was unsuccessful. After operating in 1910 Solheim went to Norway where he remained a considerable time and then returned to Minneapolis, and secured employment as motorman for a street car company and was so engaged for a period of a year until April, 1912. It is apparent that Solheim is a clever and dangerous forger. Steps have been taken to secure his apprehension. He is described as follows: About 28 years of age, weighs about 180 lbs., 5 ft. 9 in. in height, smooth face, dark complexion, dark curly hair, high forehead, slightly bald in front. He was born in Norway. His photograph is reproduced above.

T. B. Sawey, alias John Thomas O'Brien, alias J. B. Sawey, is wanted for having violated a parole. One of his operations against a bank (M) in Jersey City was described and a specimen of his handwriting shown under the name of P. J. O'Neil on page 34 of the July, 1912, Journal. He will probably be around railroad yards. He is described as 25 years of age, 5 ft. 5 in. in height, 140 lbs. weight; medium build, blue eyes, dark brown hair and fair complexion.

A party using the name of Thomas L. Morley is wanted by a bank at Nashua, N. H., for having operated with a worthless draft in its vicinity. He claims to represent a Western lumber concern with headquarters in Chicago, Ill. He is described as about 27 or 28 years old, 5 ft. 6 in., weighs perhaps 135 lbs., has brown hair closely cut, full round face with a healthy glow. He wore a blue gray suit with a wide brim sailor straw hat at a considerable angle tilted far back on his head. He displayed an Elk's pin on his lapel and was of exceptionally clean cut appearance.

H. M. Eldredge, a specimen of whose writing is given below, is wanted by a bank (M) in Brooklyn, N. Y., in connection with a series of forged endorsements. Eldredge is described as 25 to 30 years of age, 5 ft. 7½ in. in height, 155 lbs., medium build, olive complexion, very dark eyes, black hair; wears dark clothes and tan shoes and is of neat appearance.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
H M Eldredge

One "Henry J. Lazard" is using a supposed connection with a bank (M) in New York City to obtain funds on worthless drafts, the drafts being sent for collection with a request to deduct the amount named from money due from his mother's estate. The party's signature is shown below.

Henry J. Lazard

Nicholas Santana, alias Nicholas Petroso, is wanted for an attempted fraud against a bank (M) in New York City. He is reported to have been in this country but a short time. Santana is described as 17 years old, 5 ft. 6¼ in. in height, 125 lbs., weight; of slender build, sallow-yellowish complexion, eyes not noted, smooth shaven, black hair, hair the appearance of a Cuban; dresses neatly wearing a gray suit of clothes.

W. L. Moore, a former salesman for a soap company in Cincinnati, is wanted in connection with a swindle against a bank (M) at Hendersonville, N. C.

He is described as 27 years of age, smooth shaven, light complexion, heavy set, about 6 ft. in height, round shouldered, weighing 200 lbs.; has letters "W. L. M." tattooed on his right arm just below elbow, and has two or more gold crowns on front teeth. He is of pleasant address and usually wears gray clothing.

On June 27, 1912, a man representing himself to be George Lee, defrauded a Grand Forks, N. Dak., bank (M) by means of a forged check. It later developed that the real name of the party who drew the money is one Leo Edward Krouse, by occupation a butcher. Krouse is described as follows: 32 years of age, height 5 ft. 8 in., black hair, blue eyes, dark complexion, smooth face. A warrant has been taken out for his arrest.

A bank (M) at Madison, Ohio, reports that the Madison Grocery Co. recently had their check book stolen containing about 200 checks with the firm's name printed at the top of the check. Several have been passed in the New England states. A rubber stamp is used reading "The Madison Grocery Co." by E. G. Smith, the E. G. Smith being forged. They are stamped with protectograph "Not over Fifty Dollars" or what the amount may be. Also a rubber stamp on bottom stating "Expense Account." These checks are for \$50 to \$150 each. Members are warned against cashing these checks or accepting them for collection.

Some of these checks have been negotiated by F. E. Farnsworth, who is familiar to readers of the Journal of this Association.

The following information supplied by a bank (M) in Oklahoma City, Okla., is of interest inasmuch as it allows a chance for speculation as to the number of worthless check cases that might have been cleared up had our detective agents been called upon to make possible identification. Two men were arrested at a hotel in Dallas, Texas, one giving the name of W. C. Smith, about 55 years old, five feet

high, weight 170 lbs., smooth face, light brown slightly gray hair, ruddy complexion, wearing a three-carat diamond in his shirtfront, dark gray suit of clothes. The other man gave the name of Eldredge Markham, age about 33 years, about 5 ft. 11 in. in height, weight about 155 lbs., dark brown hair, gray eyes, blue serge suit.

These parties both had steel saws in the linings of their hats and one of them escaped from the hotel detectives who had a suspicion that they were crooks. One man who was captured had in his grip any number of lithographed checks, which were evidently from the original stones. They also had all kinds of rubber stamp ink and numbering and perforating machines. The party who was captured by the hotel detectives was liberated for the reason that they did not have enough evidence against him.

J. W. Morris, a farmer, is reported by a bank (M) at Shawnee, Okla., to have disposed of mortgaged property on his farm in that vicinity and left for parts unknown. A warrant has been issued for Morris.



CHAS. BAKER.

Upon receipt of information that a party, whose photograph appears above, was planning a series of worthless check operations, the Manager of the Kansas City office of our detective agents enlisted the aid of Officer Peters, of Kansas City, Chief of Police Griffin's office, and arrested one Chas. Baker, alias Jackson, alias Jones, on August 2, 1912. (Not included in July arrests.)

This person had provided himself with a supply of cashiers' checks on forty different banks and was followed to a house where he endeavored to engage the services of a stenographer, who had replied to his advertisement. Baker claimed to be representing an out-of-town iron company and stated that he was about to open an office and required the services of a competent stenographer and bookkeeper. He required the giving of a bond which served the purpose of showing the amount of money standing to the victim's credit in banks.

Readers of the Journal are referred to the Journal of April, 1911, page 622. This party will have charges to face at Scranton, Pa., where a bank (M) is equally interested with an individual depositor in his prosecution, and is also wanted at Buffalo, N. Y., where he defrauded another young woman.

The following description is given with the request that other identifications be made and detainers lodged as the practices of this operator have been particularly reprehensible. Age, 33 years, weight 136 lbs., height 5 ft. 6¾ in., light chestnut hair, slender build, medium gray eyes, light complexion, Bertillon: HGT, 1.694; O. A., 1.904; TK, 83.0; H. L., 18.8; H. W., 15.1; C. W., 13.5; R. E., 6.8; L. F., 26.7; L. M. F., 12.1; L. L. F., 9.9; L. F. A., 47.6. Marks and scars: Irregular scar on wrist, inner, left; flesh mole right side front of neck.

The attention of the Pacific Coast members especially is called to picture and description of the swindler, Harry McIlwain, appearing on page 33 of the July, 1912, Journal. McIlwain is said to have gone to the Pacific Coast and if he starts criminal operations there, he will probably use check blanks of the Marine National Bank of Erie, Pa.

A warrant for his arrest on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses is in the hands of our Detective Agents at their Pittsburgh Office.

Attention is again called to Thomas Hruby and his wife, Terezia Hruby, alleged swindlers, whose operations and descriptions were briefly reported on page 30 of the July, 1912, Journal. Since operating in Cleveland, Ohio, they have made their appearance in Nanticoke, Pa., defrauding individuals by means of worthless drafts based on alleged credits in a savings bank book. In the Cleveland case a savings bank book was used which had been issued to Hruby by a bank of Charleston, W. Va., after he had opened a savings account with \$1.00. The savings bank book used in Nanticoke was issued to Hruby by a bank in Hubbard, Ohio, where he had opened his account with a deposit of \$2.00. In the former instance fraudulent and forged entries had been made in the book showing total credits of over \$400.00, and in the latter case similar entries had been made by the swindler showing total credits of over \$600.00. Up to the present time no bank member has suffered a loss through these operations.



CARTER C. STUART.

Carter C. Stuart, whose photograph is reproduced above, is now beginning to negotiate checks of larger amounts, evidently emboldened by his success in working off smaller checks. His specialty is to go into a town, claiming to be a representative of a prominent engineering firm, and work into the confidence of the local banks, inducing them to cash his worthless checks, now wanted by a bank (M) at Cleveland, Tenn.

Carter C. Stuart is of fine address, a college graduate, and a scion of an old Virginia family, his old home being Hampton, Va. He is described as about 35 years of age, 6 ft., 3 in. in height, 175 lbs., in weight, of medium build, blue or gray eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, and clean shaven. He is said to have been a hospital steward or clerk.

A party using the name of Frank Ware, and the aliases William Hinch and August P. Knigge, swindled a bank (M) of Houston, Texas. Ware's mode of operation is to open accounts in two or three different banks in which he cultivates the acquaintance of the teller and endeavors to get his confidence. He poses as a contractor and from time to time deposits checks in the bank against accounts in other banks which are operated under different names. The checks he deposits are made payable to his order and purport to

be signed by parties for whom he is doing some work, when as a matter of fact they are drawn by himself under assumed names. After Ware has satisfied himself that he is thoroughly established in the good graces of the teller, and in the meantime having but a small amount to his credit he calls on the banks generally on a Saturday just before the closing hour and deposits a couple of checks amounting to five or six hundred dollars, stating that these checks represent payments for work done. At the same time he tenders a check to the paying teller, stating that it is a pay roll check with which to pay off his hands. The fact of his just having made a deposit of a couple of checks the same as he has been doing in the past and which have always been honored, leads the paying teller to believe that matters are as they are represented. Ware, after receiving the amount of the check, leaves the city and the checks he has deposited are returned to the bank with the notation "Not sufficient funds." Ware in the meantime withdraws all his funds from the other banks in which he has deposits under assumed names. Ware's description is as follows: Age, between 30 and 35 years; height, about 5 ft. 8 in.; weight, about 155 lbs.; complexion, medium; eyes, black; smooth shaven. He wore a blue suit, black bow tie, turn-down collar, straw hat, and has the appearance of a business man well dressed.



ARTHUR LEROY BALL.

The above is a photograph of Arthur Leroy Ball, who recently appeared at Nashville, Tenn., where he operated under the name of R. K. Brayton. He succeeded in opening an account with a local bank and deposited bogus checks which he drew against. The swindler's real name is Arthur LeRoy Ball, and he has operated in other Southern cities. He is engaged in promoting novelty advertising schemes and is accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Grace D. Ball who uses the name of Ellnor Griswold. This woman is originally from Baltimore and passed a fictitious check sometime ago in Milwaukee, Wis. Ball and his wife left Nashville on June 14 last and it is believed will attempt to operate in some other Southern city. A warrant has been issued for Ball or Brayton charging "false pretense." Brayton is described as follows: Age, 50; height, 5 ft., 8 in.; weight, 155 lbs.; light blue eyes; gray hair; gray mustache; medium build, and medium complexion. He is a dressy man of neat appearance and a fluent convincing talker. This party is also wanted by the Baltimore, Md., authorities for swindles perpetrated in that city.

A bank (M) at Salt Lake City, Utah, reports that Francis de Kozlowski is issuing checks under the title of Franci, Inc., which are fraudulently certified, the name of the bank's cashier being copied thereon. He claims to be a Russian captain interested in

Theosophical work. He is described as dark, clean shaven, weight about 170, very near sighted and wears bar spring glasses of foreign make. Kozłowski was last heard of in Montreal, Canada, probably enroute to Europe.

E. Salyard, alias E. Southern, to whose operations attention was directed in the May, 1912, issue of the Journal, page 692, is sought by a bank (M) at Tacoma, Wash., on a forgery charge. Salyard bears a distinct mark which should readily lead to his identification as the result of an accident. While cranking an automobile he was struck in the center of the forehead and a large piece of flesh was torn off leaving a red scar that is very noticeable. He wears a single diamond ring on the third finger of his left hand. His height is given as 5 ft. 8 in.; weight, 160 lbs.; light complexion, slate colored eyes and very light blond hair. He is a good dresser and talker; has various advertising schemes to launch.

The case of George B. Fowler, mentioned in the July, 1912, Journal, who was arrested at the instance of our detective agents at Charleston, W. Va., on June 11, 1912, for complicity in a fraud perpetrated by means of forgery on a Charleston, W. Va., bank (M), came up before the Grand Jury in Charleston on July 22, 1912. Fowler is indicted and is being held in the Charleston, W. Va., jail for trial in default of bail.

A Parkersburg, W. Va., bank (M) was defrauded on July 16, 1912, by a party giving the name of G. J. Leonard by means of a counterfeit and forged letter of credit purported to have been issued by a Clarksburg, W. Va., bank (M) for \$1,200.00 and a worthless draft drawn on the latter. For the protection of other members whom he may attempt to defraud by similar means, his description is herewith submitted: Age, 50 years; weight, 150 lbs.; complexion, fair; height, 5 ft. 10½ in.; slender build; hair, black, turning gray. His appearance is that of a refined well-to-do business man and he was dressed in a suit of light colored material. A warrant charging Leonard with obtaining money under false pretenses is in possession of our Detective Agents at their Pittsburgh Office.

On July 20, 1912, a member bank of Parkersburg, W. Va., complained of having been defrauded through a note negotiated by a party under the name of J. F. Hamilton to which endorsements had been forged, at the same time advising us that two other members in their city had been defrauded by the same criminal, using the same scheme.

Our Detective Agents immediately started an investigation and there is some reason to believe that Hamilton has gone to the Pacific Coast. We are not yet in possession of an accurate description of this criminal, nor of his photograph, both of which we expect to be able to publish in the next number of the Journal. A warrant for Hamilton's arrest is in the hands of our Detective Agents, the charge being obtaining money under false pretenses.

The following arrests and court actions are not included in the statistics as reported, since they do not directly affect members of the Association. Their publication together with other data being a precautionary measure.

Eugene W. O'Connor, arrested as a petty worthless check operator, whose activity was reported by a bank at Cedar Rapids (M), Iowa, is of good education and otherwise described as about 28 years of age, 5 ft. 9 in. in height; black wavy hair; brown eyes; dark complexion; smooth face; weighs about 145 lbs. This party informed our Detective Agents that he never operated directly against bank (M) and believed that business men and banks should be more careful in the handling of drafts and checks.

The recent sentence imposed upon J. M. O'Connor at Minneapolis, Minn., following his plea of

guilty of having drawn checks against insufficient funds is of interest as being the first conviction under the statute passed in 1911 making it a felony to willfully overdraw an account.

Larkin J. Flannagan, whose photograph is shown in the Journal of September, 1911, page 161, and further information in November, 1912, issue, page 315, has been released by the Memphis, Tenn., Court and turned over to the Boston, Mass., authorities, as he is wanted in that city on a forgery charge.

D. M. Lewis, a bogus check operator reported by a bank (M) at Kansas City, Mo., as having operated against several of its customers, has, upon entering a plea of guilty to a charge of forgery, been sentenced to two years in the Missouri State Penitentiary. After serving this sentence Lewis will be turned over to the Prosecuting Attorney of Polk County, Iowa, to answer to an indictment for "obtaining money under false pretense."

Whit Marshall, alias J. E. Terry, wanted in connection with a forgery against an individual at Marianna, Fla., was arrested July 13, 1912, by the local authorities at Houston. His accurate description is: Age, 24 years; height, 5 ft. 7½ in.; weight, 130 lbs.; build, medium; hair, dark chestnut; eyes, slate gray; complexion, sallow; home is given at Bothea, Ala.; occupation, farmer.



C. F. H. COLEMAN.

Charles Frederick Henry Coleman, alias Frank Schmidt, who has been operating with forged checks throughout the West, was arrested at Gallup, N. Mex., by the sheriff there, and returned to Flagstaff, Ariz., where he was sentenced to a term of three years in the State Prison at Florence, Ariz., June 17, 1912. Coleman's photograph is reproduced above.

J. H. Bryan, who gives his address as Tarboro, N. C., was arrested July 14, 1912, by the local authorities at Houston, Texas, on a charge of forgery. Bryan has followed the occupation of traveling salesman and is described as 25 years old; height, 5 ft. 9½ in.; weight, 145 lbs.; medium build; complexion, medium; hazel brown eyes; smooth shaven, and brown hair. He wore a gray suit with white chalk stripe; turn-down collar, low tan shoes and straw hat.

A party signing himself as C. E. Martin, identified as E. A. Brown, has been arrested charged with cashing a number of worthless checks on individuals. Several forgery warrants have been issued for this party who is described as about 45 to 50 years of age; 5 ft. 9 or 10 in. in height; 160 lbs. in weight; dark hair; blue or gray eyes; smooth shaven; florid complexion; had a fairly prominent chin and it is believed a scar on his face. One of the clerks thinks

that two or three fingers on one hand were partly missing but is not positive.

ARRESTED.

O. B. Anderson, alias Oscar Johnson, alias Olaf Olson, alias Ole Bromlie, wanted on a charge of forgery in connection with a crime committed on a bank (M) at Salem, Ore., whose photograph was reproduced and description and crime given in the July, 1912, Journal, was arrested in Butte, Mont., on June 22, 1912, at the instigation of our Detective Agents. On May 16, 1912, O. B. Anderson, under several names, successfully defrauded a number of merchants in Salem, Ore., and later, while in San Francisco he passed two checks for \$50.00 through a bank (M) at San Francisco, Cal. This party was arrested in Portland about a year ago on a minor charge. When arrested in Butte, Mont., blank checks of several of the Pacific Coast banks were found upon him and one of a Butte, Mont., bank (M) indicating his intention to operate in that city. He was returned to Salem, Ore., and waived examination. On July 6, 1912, an indictment of six counts each charging forgery was returned against him. This investigation was made in the interest of the Oregon Bankers Association and the American Bankers Association. Specimens of Anderson's (alias Bromlie's) handwriting is given below.

O B Anderson

Stanley A. Beadle, whose description and mode of operation were given on page 692, May, 1912, Journal of this Association, was arrested July 22, 1912, by the Police at Greenwich, Conn., on a local charge. He is also wanted at Los Angeles, Cal., for forgery on a bank (M). After the Greenwich charge has been disposed of, efforts will be made to return him to Los Angeles. The California Bankers Association and this Association are interested in the case.

O. J. Beresford, alias R. A. Bitner, alias Dr. Farrington, was arrested by local authorities July 9, 1912, at Dallas, Texas. His photograph and description are given on page 30 of the July, 1912, Journal. He is wanted by a bank (M) at San Pedro, Cal., in connection with a swindle involving the use of a bogus letter of credit.

The California Bankers Association and this Association are interested in this case.

On July 17, 1912, a member at St. Mary's, W. Va., advised the Pittsburgh Office of our Detective Agents that they had been defrauded by means of a forged check presented by a woman using the name of Grace SeEVERS. A Pittsburgh representative of our Detective Agents after an investigation of two days located the offender in the person of Mrs. Carrie Caywood of Marietta, Ohio.

The Investigator obtained a complete confession from her and she was positively identified by a representative of the bank in question. She pleaded guilty at a preliminary hearing and is now confined in the Pleasant County, W. Va., jail in default of bail awaiting trial.

Harry E. Johnson, under the aliases of Carl A. Postwick, J. W. Blink, C. H. Boswell, Sam Watson, H. A. Parks, J. H. Adams, J. H. Hughes, W. A. Moffitt, R. L. Gage, Wagner, Morgan, etc., has passed numerous forged and worthless checks during the past six months against individuals and finally a bank (M) at Los Angeles, Cal., and another at Oakland, Cal., were operated against June 24, 1912. Johnson was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment. Johnson made constant use of his supposed Masonic membership. He formerly lived in Jersey City, N. J., and is described as: Age, 35 years; height, 5 ft.; weight, 175 lbs.; complexion, dark sallow; hair, dark and

wavy; face, smooth shaven; good appearance. Johnson's operations have been chronicled in this Journal as follows: July, 1911, page 33; November, 1911, page 312; May, 1912, page 692; June, 1912, page 765. The California Bankers Association and this Association were interested in this case.



C. L. CURRAN

C. L. Curran, arrested at Portland, Ore., at the instance of our Detective Agents July 27, 1912, negotiated a worthless check by opening an account with a bank (M) at Norwood, Ohio, after being identified. He is a bricklayer and brick contractor, who suddenly becomes the supposed owner of some building in the course of construction. He is described as follows: Age, 32 years; height, 5 ft. 5 or 6 in.; weight, about 150 lbs.; stocky build; complexion, florid; hair, auburn; eyes, narrow; smooth shaven. Wore a brown sack suit and a soft shirt.

A photograph of Curran is shown above.

Joe Downing, described in the May, 1912, Journal, was arrested July 13, 1912, through the efforts of our Detective Agents who located him in Alberta, Canada, for a bank (M) at Rushville, Neb. He will be returned to Rushville for trial.



WONG LUM

Wong Lum, alias Ng Fook, a Chinaman, whose photograph is reproduced above, was arrested through the efforts of our Detective Agents upon the complaint of a bank (M) in San Francisco, Cal., who charged him with forgery against a depositor's account. The father of this criminal has disowned him and the better class of Chinese are anxious to aid in his prosecution. The California Bankers Association and this Association are interested in this case.

James J. McGovern, alias Jerry McGovern, alias A. J. Cummins, alias John Fonnell, was arrested at Los Angeles, Cal., July 8, 1912, on the complaint of a

bank (M) at Los Angeles, Cal., on a forgery charge. Owing to lack of identification McGovern was later released from custody without being placed on trial. The California Bankers Association and this Association were interested in this case.

At the request of a bank (M) at Omaha, Neb., our Detective Agents took up the search for P. J. Hawley, a bogus check operator, causing his arrest July 18, 1912, the day following that on which the fraud was reported. Hawley is supposed to have defrauded several merchants before attempting to defraud the interested bank. He is described as 30 years of age, 5 ft. 11½ in. in height, weighing 175 lbs., dark hair, large clear brown eyes, dark complexion, smooth face, nose regular.

Lavanche E. Seeley, a young woman 19 years of age, who, under an assumed name of Ida Dirbyshire, raised a check and then attempted to collect same from a bank (M) in Chicago by mail, was arrested at Greenwich, N. Y., June 28, 1912, having been indicted for "using the mails to defraud" in other instances by the United States Court at Binghamton, N. Y.

Harry E. Shaffer, who is described as: Age, 23 years; 5 ft. 8 in., 130 lbs., dark hair, slim build, smooth shaven, was arrested July 18, 1912, at Los Angeles, Cal., on a forgery charge preferred by a bank (M) at Berkeley, Cal. While the young fellow cashed several checks, one for a small amount was paid by the bank. Shaffer occupied rooms in the "La Junta," a fraternity house, and upon leaving helped himself to a number of checks from the manager's trunk. The Burns Agency is entitled to credit for this arrest. The California Bankers Association and this Association are interested in the case.

Upon complaint of several banks (M's) in Kansas City, Mo., Andrew Stickel, a Japanese, was arrested at request of our detective agents, June 27, 1912, charged with forgery. It is stated that the above name was acquired by due process of law. He is described as follows: Age, 22 or 23 years; height, 5 ft. or 5 ft. 2 in.; weight, 125 to 135 lbs.; black hair; dark eyes; round smooth face; dark suit and light brown hat.

Karl J. Willis who passed a worthless check on a bank (M) at Anaheim, Cal., owing to his being known to the banks, was arrested in Chicago, July 4, 1912, on a warrant which charges him with obtaining money under false pretenses. Willis waived extradition and returned to California to stand trial. The California Bankers Association and this Association are interested in this case.

REMOVED.

The criminal Dow Griffin, alias Dow Schoonover, whose picture and description appeared in the January, 1912, Journal, and regarding whose recapture by our Detective Agents after jumping through a window of a train in motion while crossing the Mojave Desert, was chronicled in the June,

1912, Journal, was brought back to West Virginia and held in the Clay County Jail awaiting trial.

We are advised that on July 5, 1912, he broke jail through the assistance of a relative, and our Detective Agents are again actively engaged in trying to locate this forger.

CASES REMOVED BY COURT ACTION.

Nathan Baron, alias Frank Livanti, arrested June 14, 1912, at the request of a bank (M) in New York City in the act of passing a forged instrument, was convicted of forgery in the second degree and sentenced to Elmira Reformatory.

Peter A. Begasse, who was arrested at the request of our Detective Agents upon complaint of a bank (M) in New York City, was convicted of forgery in the second degree July 12, 1912, and sentenced to State Prison from two and a half to five years.

Deb Clark, who attempted to hold up a bank (M) at Centralia, Wash., and who was arrested February 22, 1912, upon confessing to murder in the second degree, was sentenced July 2, 1912, to the Washington State Penitentiary for life.

A. Cote, alias C. H. Gayette, alias H. A. Hanna, whose description and crime together with his arrest were reported on page 35, July, 1912, Journal, was sentenced on June 27, 1912, to a term of one to two years in the Carson City Penitentiary for forgery against a Denver, Colo., bank (M).

The case against this party, Edward L. Deems, who was arrested by our Detective Agents in December, 1911, for defrauding a bank (M) in Parkersburg, W. Va., by means of a number of forged checks, was nolle prossed upon instructions of the presiding Judge when the case came to trial for the reason that there was not positive evidence that Deems had been in the bank in question during the time which the frauds took place.

Harry E. Johnson, described elsewhere in this Journal, pleaded guilty to having passed fictitious checks, and was sentenced, on June 24, 1912, at Stockton, Cal., to serve five years in Folsom Penitentiary. Detainers will be lodged against Johnson for other offenses committed.

F. A. Mullen, alias Muller, alias White, colored, described in Journals of April, 1912, page 623 and May, 1912, page 695, having defrauded several banks (M's) was convicted May 5, 1912, at Louisville, Ky., on a local charge, and sentenced from one to five years at Frankfort Penitentiary.

Lavanche E. Seeley, charged with using the mails to defraud, as reported elsewhere in this issue, pleaded guilty June 28, 1912, to the indictment whereupon the Court suspended sentence.

Charles Wolfe arrested May 29, 1912, for forgery against a bank (M) in New York, N. Y., was sentenced July 8, 1912, to Sing Sing Prison for a term of three to four years.

AWAITING TRIAL, EXTRADITION OR SENTENCE, AUGUST 1, 1912.

ALLEGED FORGERS, ETC.

Abrahams, Isaac A., Feb. 14, 1912, arrested; forged B/L Seymour, Wis., admitted to bail; awaiting trial. Journal March 1912, P. 567.

Adams, J. C., Feb. 9, 1912, arrested; swindle Roswell, N. M.; awaiting sentence. Journal December 1911, P. 380.

Anderson, O. B., June 22, 1912, arrested; forgery Salem, Ore.; awaiting trial. Journal August 1912.

Bailey, Mrs. Ray, April 30, 1912, arrested; forgery Waterloo, Ia.; awaiting trial. June Journal 1912.

Beadle, Stanley A., July 22, 1912, arrested; forgery Los Angeles, Cal.; awaiting extradition. Journal August 1912.

Bechtel, John, Jr., May 16, 1912, arrested; forgery Salmon, Idaho; awaiting trial Butte, Mont. June 1912 Journal.

Beresford, O. J., July 9, 1912, arrested; swindle San Pedro, Cal.; awaiting extradition. Journal August 1912.

Berry, J. F., Jan. 25, 1912, arrested; swindle Kansas City, Mo.; admitted to bail; awaiting trial. Journal Jan. 1912, P. 444.

- Blasdel, C. C., July 11, 1911, arrested; swindle, Perry, Okla.; admitted to bail; awaiting trial.
- Boggs, John S., March 31, 1912, arrested Shreveport, La.; forgery; awaiting trial. Journal May 1912, P. 696.
- Brokaw, Eug. C., April 6, 1912, re-arrested; swindle Chicago, Ill.; admitted to bail; awaiting trial.
- Brinson, Asher, March 20, 1912, arrested; forgery New Bern, N. C.; admitted to bail; awaiting trial. Journal May 1912, P. 696.
- Broughton, Otis, March 20, 1912, arrested; forgery New Bern, N. C.; admitted to bail; awaiting trial. Journal May 1912, P. 696.
- Brodesky, Irving, May 13, 1912, arrested; forgery New York City; awaiting trial. June 1912 Journal.
- Bush, Tom, April, 1912, arrested; swindle Chauncey, Ga.; awaiting trial. Journal May 1912, P. 695.
- Byland, John C., Sept. 1, 1911, arrested; forgery Burlington, Ky.; awaiting trial. Journals October 1910, P. 213; September 1911, P. 163.
- Cann, Fred, June 17, 1912, arrested; forgery Carizozo, New Mexico, awaiting extradition, July Journal 1912.
- Cantor, Albert W., Feb. 13, 1912, surrendered himself; forgery Kansas City, Mo.; awaits extradition. Journal Dec. 1911, P. 377.
- Carpenter, Frederick H., May 11, 1912, arrested; forgery Providence, R. I.; awaiting trial. Journal June 1912.
- Carter, Charles, April 16, 1912, arrested; check raising Little Rock, Ark.; awaiting trial. Journal May 1912, P. 695.
- Carter, Theo. H. E., Feb. 14, 1912, arrested; forgery Boston, Mass.; awaiting trial.
- Casteel, J. W., Aug. 24, 1910, arrested; swindle Muskogee, Okla.; awaiting trial. Journals Oct. 1910, P. 210; Feb. 1912, P. 497.
- Cauble, A. S., October, 1911, arrested; forgery Cairo, Ill.; awaiting trial. Journal June 1911, P. 740.
- Caywood, Carrie, July 17, 1912, arrested; forgery St. Marys, W. Va.; awaiting trial. Journal 1912.
- Cohen, Morris, April 15, 1912, arrested; forgery Chicago, Ill.; awaiting trial. Journal April 1912, P. 623.
- Cohen, Samuel, March 15, 1912, arrested; forgery Boston, Mass.; awaits trial. Journal June 1910, P. 553.
- Cole, C. E., Jan. 15, 1912, arrested; swindle Atlanta, Ga.; awaiting trial. Journal Jan. 1912, P. 437.
- Colston, Richard, Dec. 13, 1911, arrested; swindle East Orange, N. J.; awaiting trial. Journal Jan. 1912, P. 443.
- Crocker, Irving G., May 3, 1910, arrested; forgery Chicago, Ill.; awaiting trial. Journal May 1910, P. 500.
- Curran, C. L., July 27, 1912, arrested; swindle Norwood, O.; awaiting extradition. Journal August 1912.
- Deihl, Fred, March 25, 1912, arrested; forgery Kokomo, Ind.; awaiting extradition. Journal May 1912, P. 695.
- Diaz, Jose, April 24, 1912, arrested; forgery Kokomo, Ind.; awaiting extradition. Journal May 1912 P. 695.
- Downing, Joe, July 13, 1912, arrested; swindle Rushville, Neb.; awaiting extradition. Journal August 1912.
- Ewing, Minnie, June 12, 1912, arrested; forgery Charleston, W. Va.; awaiting trial. Journal July 1912.
- Fowler, Geo. B., June 10, 1912, arrested; forgery Charleston, W. Va.; awaiting trial. Journal July 1912.
- Fowler, Frank W., April 30, 1912, arrested; swindle Chicago, Ill.; awaiting trial. Journal June 1912.
- Gay, John, March 27, 1912, arrested; forgery West Palm Beach, Fla.; awaits trial.
- George, Harry, June 17, 1912, arrested; forgery Wellington, Kans.; awaits trial. Journal June 1912, P. 762.
- Gray, S. H., November 12, 1910, arrested; forgery Athens, Tenn.; awaiting trial. Journal Dec. 1910, P. 347.
- Haiken, Esther, May 28, 1912, arrested; forgery New York, N. Y.; awaits trial. Journal June 1912, P. 766.
- Halsey, Palmer W., June 17, 1912, arrested; forgery Kansas City, Mo.; awaits trial. July Journal.
- Hank, Warren, May 13, 1911, arrested; attempted swindle Wapakoneta, Ohio; awaiting trial. Journal June 1911, P. 741.
- Hargett, Frank, March 27, 1912, arrested; forgery Charlotte, N. C.; awaits trial.
- Hawley, P. J., July 18, 1912, arrested; swindle Omaha, Neb.; awaiting trial. Journal August 1912.
- Hillards, Ollie, November 13, 1910, arrested; forgery, West Newton, Penn.; awaiting trial. Journal December 1910, P. 347.
- Hughes, Lee, June 2, 1912, arrested; swindle Pryor Creek, Okla.; awaiting trial. Journal June 1912, P. 764.
- Houston, J. L., April 24, 1912, arrested; swindle Chicago, Ill.; awaiting trial. Journal May 1912, P. 695.
- Johnson, Charles L., June 30, 1911, arrested; swindle Grand Rapids, Mich.; awaiting trial. Journals Aug. 1911, P. 100; July 1911, P. 38.
- Jones, William J., August 17, 1910, arrested; swindle Claremore, Okla.; awaiting trial. Journals Sept. 1910, P. 154; Nov. 1910, P. 266.
- Kaplan, Max, July 13, 1911, arrested; swindle Brooklyn, N. Y.; awaiting trial. Journal August 1911, P. 101.
- Katz, Jacob, Feb. 19, 1912; arrested; swindle Chicago, Ill.; awaiting trial.
- Kirkpatrick, H. S., June 15, 1911, arrested; forgery West Point, Ga.; admitted to bail; awaiting trial. Journal July 1911, P. 37.
- Klein, E., Jan. 12, 1912, arrested; forgery, Scranton, Pa.; awaiting trial. Journals December 1911, P. 378; Jan. 1912, P. 442.
- Knowles, T. L., Feb. 29, 1912, arrested; forgery Phoenix, Ariz. Journal May 1912, P. 695.
- Kutzkey, Albert M., August 23, 1911, arrested; forgery St. Johns, Ore.; awaiting trial. Journal Sept. 1911, P. 163.
- Lechler, Harry, May, 1912, arrested; forgery St. Louis, Mo.; awaiting trial. Journal June 1912, P. 766.
- Loper, LeGrande, May 15, 1912, arrested East Hampton, N. Y.; forgery; awaiting trial. Journal June 1912, P. 766.
- Lum, Wong, July 9, 1912, arrested; forgery San Francisco, Cal.; awaiting trial. Journal August, 1912.
- Meek, W. C., Feb. 29, 1912, arrested Phoenix, Ariz.; forgery; awaiting trial. Journal May 1912, P. 695.
- McCreedy, L. D., May 26, 1912, arrested; swindle Madison, S. D.; awaiting extradition. Journal June 1912, P. 767.
- Meeker, Chas. M., Feb. 6, 1912, arrested; swindle Kansas City, Mo.; awaiting trial. Journal March 1911, P. 526.
- Moody, H. H., Sept. 7, 1911, arrested; forgery Oklahoma City, Okla.; awaiting trial. Journal October 1911, P. 227.
- Morton, Chas. S., Jan. 6, 1912, arrested; swindle Baltimore, Md.; awaiting trial. Journal Feb. 1912, P. 499.
- Nance, Wm., April 4, 1911, arrested; swindle Bixby, Okla.; awaiting trial. Journal May 1911, P. 684.

Nelson, C. J., April 18, 1912, arrested; forgery Birmingham, Alabama; awaiting trial. Journal Feb. 1912, P. 498.

Newman, Ira, May 17, 1912, arrested; forgery, Cairo, Ill.; awaiting trial. Journal June 1912, P. 765.

Nott, Charles E., Feb. 13, 1912, arrested; forgery Boston, Mass.; awaiting trial. Journal March 1912, P. 151.

Parker, Chas., April 8, 1912, arrested; forgery Los Angeles, Cal.; awaiting trial. Journal May 1912, P. 695.

Peoples, R. L., August 12, 1910, arrested; swindle Birmingham, Ala.; awaiting trial. Journal Sept. 1910, P. 155.

Perry, Robert G., May 24, 1912, arrested; swindler Chicago, Ill.; awaiting trial. Journal July 1912.

Posey, J. E., August 10, 1911, forgery Aiken, S. C.; awaiting trial. Journal Sept. 1911, P. 163.

Purnell, Walter, October 24, 1911, arrested; forgery Point Pleasant, N. J.; awaiting trial.

Quaintance, Arthur, May 6, 1912, arrested; forgery Waterloo, Ia.; awaiting trial. Journal June 1912.

Reeder, Paul, May 30, 1912, arrested; forgery Denver, Colo.; awaiting trial. Journal July 1912.

Remix, F. M., April 6, 1912, arrested; forgery Akron, Ohio; awaiting trial. Journal May 1912, P. 696.

Richards, W. F., December 5, 1911, arrested; swindle Tescott, Kan.; awaiting trial.

Rosenau, Ralph W., February 9, 1912, arrested; forgery Boston, Mass.; awaiting trial. Journal March 1912, P. 563.

Ross, James M., May 11, 1912, arrested; forgery Lauderdale, Miss.; awaiting trial. Journal June 1912.

Shaffer, Harry E., July 18, 1912, arrested; Berkeley, Cal.; awaiting trial. Journal August 1912.

Shultz, Aaron, April 29, 1912, arrested; forgery New York, N. Y.; awaiting trial. Journal May 1912, P. 696.

Shivers, Vernon F., December 21, 1911, arrested; forgery Lake Providence, La.; awaiting trial.

Sinnett, Edna, June 12, 1912, arrested; forgery Charleston, W. Va.; awaiting trial. Journal July 1912.

Smith, Elliott C., Feb. 16, 1912, arrested; forgery Brooklyn, N. Y.; awaiting trial. Journal March 1912, P. 560.

Stickel, Andrew, June 27, 1912, arrested; forgery Kansas City, Mo.; awaiting trial. Journal August 1912.

Suckno, Moe, March 22, 1912, arrested; larceny New York, N. Y.; admitted to bail; awaits trial.

Sutton, Wm. L., Feb. 21, 1912, arrested; swindle Chicago, Ill.; awaiting trial.

Switzer, Claude, April 23, 1912, arrested; forgery Los Angeles, Cal.; awaiting trial. May Journal 1912, P. 695.

Taylor, H. J., December 6, 1911, arrested; swindle Tescott, Kansas; awaiting trial.

Thorpe, John Harris, June 18, 1912, arrested; swindle San Francisco, Cal.; awaiting trial. Journal July 1912.

Ward, Jos. A., March 27, 1912, arrested; forgery Boston, Mass.; awaiting trial. Journal April 1912, P. 625.

Warren, Carlton, April 19, 1912, arrested; swindle Chauncey, Ga.; awaiting trial. Journal May 1912, P. 695.

Waterbury, W. M., June 22, 1912, arrested; forgery New York, N. Y.; awaiting trial. Journal July 1912.

Wehner, F., October 24, 1911, arrested; swindle Ridgefield Park, N. J.; awaiting trial.

Weil, Maechel, February 17, 1912, arrested; swindle Chicago, Ill.; out on bail; awaiting trial.

West, E. E., March 28, 1912, arrested; fraudulent use of mail Harrisonville, Mo.; admitted to bail; awaiting trial. Journals October 1911, P. 223; Feb. 1912, P. 501.

West, Henry, May 19, 1911, arrested; forgery Yuma, Ariz.; awaiting trial. Journal July 1911, P. 37.

Willis, Karl J., July 4, 1912, arrested; swindle Anaheim, Cal.; awaiting trial. Journal August 1912.

BURGLAR.

Morris, Frank, May 9, 1911, arrested; attempted burglary Layton, Utah; awaiting new trial. Journal July 1911, P. 36.

HOLD-UP ROBBERS.

Caldwell, James H., June 11, 1912, arrested; hold-up Denver, Colo.; awaiting trial. Journal July 1912.

Hogan, Tom, August 11, 1911, arrested; attempted hold-up Harlem, Mont.; awaiting trial. Journals Sept. 1911, P. 162; Dec. 1911, P. 380.

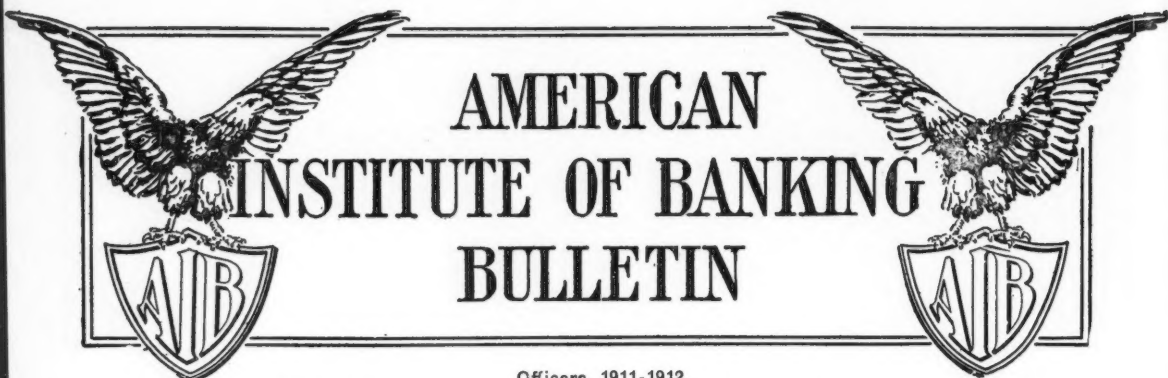
STATISTICS OF THE WORK OF THE PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENT. AS REPORTED TO THE STANDING PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

From September 1, 1911, to July 31, 1912.

New York, N. Y., August 1, 1912.

Persons arrested, discharged, convicted, sentenced, awaiting trial, etc.

	Awaiting trial, etc., Sept. 1, 1911.	Arrests from Sept. 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	Arrests in July, 1912.	Total.	Convicted.	Discharged or Acquitted.	Escaped or Fugitives.	Insane, Suicide or Died.	Awaiting Trial.
Forgers	69	187	15	202	120	45	6	3	97
Burglars	9	3	..	3	10	1	..	..	1
Hold-up robbers	1	6	..	6	5	..	..	..	2
	79	196	15	211	135	46	6	3	100



Officers, 1911-1912.

PRESIDENT:

RAYMOND B. COX, Fourth National Bank, New York.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

J. W. BRADLEY, Old National Bank, Spokane, Wash.

SECRETARY:

A. C. DORRIS, First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.

TREASURER:

C. S. DIETHER, Capital National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR:

GEORGE E. ALLEN, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

Post-Graduate Study

Advanced Work for Holders of the Institute Certificate

Plans for Systematic Investigation of Banking and Currency Principles in the United States and Foreign Countries—Comprehensive Report of the Institute Special Committee on Post-Graduate Study.

SYSTEMATIC study in banking has been the keynote of Institute success. The development has been gradual. The educational programs of Institute chapters each year show marked improvement over previous efforts. The establishment of standard courses of study and the issuance of certificates to graduates has been the basis of our remarkable progress. Education has become firmly entrenched as the primary object of the Institute's existence.

The Institute Certificate stamps its possessor as an industrious, progressive and ambitious bank man. We have about five hundred graduates. However, the good that has been accomplished through our Institute study courses, has not been limited to these members. Thousands of our members have taken advantage of these courses, but for some good reason they were not in a position to attend the required number of lectures.

There has been an insistent demand on the part of some of our graduates for a higher course of study, which would supplement the present one. It is the opinion of these gentlemen that the acquirement of the certificate should be but the beginning of Institute work, rather than the end; that the Institute owes to the graduates the duty of providing courses of study which will guide them in their ef-

forts to become more thoroughly efficient in the practice of their profession; that the new course should not be elementary, but on a par with the post-graduate courses of universities, and further, that new courses are necessary, not only to permit the development of our individual members, but also to retain the interest of graduates in Institute activities.

The Committee on Post-Graduate Study, appointed by the President of the Institute has given careful consideration to the subject, and has, with the assistance and advice of the President and Educational Director, prepared a report, which is now respectfully submitted. It has been subdivided as follows:

1. Plan recommended.
2. Suggestion as to methods by which best results may be obtained.
3. Course of study for first year's work.

I. PLAN RECOMMENDED.

The Committee respectfully recommends:

(a) That a system of Post-Graduate education be established to supplement the present course.

(b) That such course shall consist of research in banking, finance, business administration and accounting.

(c) That a suitable standard shall be fixed and maintained through the preparation of essays on subjects prescribed annually by a committee of graduates, such subjects to be of a character to encourage the expression of original thought on the part of the student.

(d) The merits of the essays, thus submitted, shall be determined by a committee of three or more judges, selected by the Institute Executive Council from prominent bankers and educators.

(e) Authors of essays approved under such provisions shall be known as "ASSOCIATES OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BANKING."

(f) The number of "Associates" chosen in any one year shall be dependent upon the number of

essays approved by the judges, but all men so chosen MUST be holders of the Institute Certificate.

II. SUGGESTION AS TO METHODS.

(a) Each year a definite course of study should be prescribed by the Committee of Graduates. A syllabus of each subject so selected should be prepared for distribution, the course subdivided,—topics analyzed,—references given for collateral reading,—and a certain amount of work suggested for each month. Under each sub-topic disputed points should be suggested for discussion.

(b) In the choice of courses of study your Committee believes that the subjects should NOT be limited to technical topics of so-called practical value. The courses arranged are to be for the benefit of graduates residing in different sections of the country. The subjects chosen should be, not of a local character, but rather national in scope and importance.

(c) Method of Study.

1. The success of the Educational work in cities has proven that the best results are to be obtained from co-operative study. However, your committee believes that in any course selected, the syllabus must be so arranged as to permit of individual study where co-operative work is impossible. Possibly one of the best ways for individual study of an advanced Institute Course is explained in the outline of the suggested course for first year's study, prepared by Professor Green at the request of your Committee. "The student who wishes to make a general study, covering the principal points, may find sufficient material in such a volume as 'Conant's History of Modern Banks of Issue.' He who wishes to follow out the details of the outline in any particular, will find it necessary to supplement the general reading with a more intensive examination of specific sections of special volumes. In order to get the most from the suggested course, it will be necessary for the student to consult different authors with references to the same points; in this way different views may be obtained of suggestions that are generally fixed and particularly of questions that are open to debate. It is therefore suggested that the student before entering upon the study of a section, should make note of references for general reading and should then mark the works in which more specific information may be obtained. In this way a systematic study of the complete outline may be planned and a saving of effort and time be realized."

(d) Chapter Forums.

1. Your Committee recommends that in all cities where chapters exist, the graduates organize "Chapter Forums" for the purpose of studying the prescribed course in common.

Here the members will have the benefit of co-operative study, and the interchange of ideas. However, it is not intended to limit the activities to our advanced study course. Each forum should be free to undertake such other work as may be desired. Discussion and public speaking should be encouraged. Symposiums on practical subjects should be held, and in addition, special subjects of local and

national importance should be considered from time to time.

(e) Suggestions as to the Organization and Conduct of a Chapter Forum.

1. A meeting of graduates should be called in each chapter before the beginning of the chapter work this fall. An aggressive and progressive man should be chosen as chairman, and an effort made to enroll every promising certificate holder.

2. A Study Committee, of at least three members, should be chosen to undertake the general direction of the prescribed course. This Committee should organize meetings; master the study-course in advance of the meetings; lead in co-operative study; arrange for discussion of disputed points, and keep in touch with all matters relating to the study-course, which might be of interest to its members.

3. A Forum Committee of at least three members should be appointed. (a) To arrange symposiums on practical banking subjects, (b) To follow banking legislation and to keep members advised of changes in laws governing business and banking, (c) To arrange debates and discussions on current public questions, (d) Public meetings to be held, to which prominent banking and public officials should be invited to discuss banking and public questions with members.

4. Membership.

Every graduate shall be entitled to enroll as a member of a forum. As to whether chapter men, who are not graduates, will be admitted to membership, is a matter for each forum to decide for itself, but as this is essentially a graduate course, the committee recommends that the forum meeting be kept quite apart from the ordinary chapter meetings and that they be conducted primarily as special meetings for seniors. The chairman and the members of both the Study and Forum Committees should be certificate holders.

III. SUGGESTED COURSE OF STUDY FOR FIRST YEAR'S WORK.

The reform of our currency system is the most important business problem of the day. Your Committee has suggested for the first year, a course covering a systematic and analytical study of fundamental "Banking and Currency Principles of the United States and Foreign Countries." A complete outline of this course has been prepared and is attached to this report. This syllabus gives the particulars as to the course in detail. Topics are subdivided. References given for collateral reading, etc.

The course deals with the development of banking in the United States and abroad. Particular attention is given to conditions in this country and to proposed plans for monetary reform.

Banking is traced in this country from the establishment of the first bank in 1741. Special attention is given to the first United States Bank; the second Bank of the United States; their relation to business and politics; the history of State Banking in this country; the Independent Treasury System; national finance at the beginning of the Civil War; origin and development of the National Banking

System; and the distinguishing features of the National and State Banking Systems at the present time. Following this is a general study of banking systems of England, Germany, France, Canada, Scotland, etc.

With a thorough knowledge of the principles of banking in these countries and with a full idea of the faults and advantages of the various banking systems which we have used in this country, the members of the Institute will have an excellent basis upon which to study present day problems.

HOW TO BECOME AN "ASSOCIATE OF THE INSTITUTE."

1. The syllabus prepared by the committee will be the basis of study for the year.

2. The study may be undertaken either by the individual or in forum meetings.

3. Shortly after October 1st, five subjects based on this course will be announced as subjects of essays to be submitted to the Committee of Judges.

4. Only essays written by graduates will be accepted and they must be in the hands of the Educational Director of the Institute, not later than April 1st, 1913.

5. Appointment of Committee of Judges will be made by the Executive Council prior to this time.

6. Authors of essays approved by the Committee of Judges shall receive an appropriate certificate and be awarded the degree of "Associate of the American Institute of Banking" at the next annual convention.

We believe that this plan is a step in the right direction. It is simple and elastic. It will permit of expansion. A thorough understanding of fundamental banking principles is essential to the success of every broadminded and progressive bank man. We need new ideas, new thought, new blood, aggressiveness, knowledge of what we have had, what we have and what is needed, in order to influence the settlement of banking problems.

Our suggestion as to the establishment of chapter forums, while subordinate to the course, is not secondary in importance. Central meeting places should exist, for the discussion and interchange of thought among banking men, in every city of importance in this country; all in the interest and furtherance of sound banking and business principles.

This report is submitted to the convention for your consideration and your Committee most respectfully offer and urge the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Institute of Banking in convention assembled adopt the Post-Graduate Educational Plan and Standard, as recommended by its Committee, and direct the Executive Council to place the plan in operation.

JOSEPH A. BRODERICK, Chairman, New York.

JOHN E. ROWENSKY, Pittsburgh.

JOSHUA EVANS, Jr., Washington, D. C.

FREAS BROWN SNYDER, Philadelphia.

JAMES D. GARRETT, Baltimore.

JASON A. NEILSON, New York.

E. A. HAVENS, Providence.

Committee.

BANKING AND CURRENCY PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

A Suggested Outline for a Post-Graduate Course of Study for the American Institute of Banking by Charles A. Green, Professor of History and Economics in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Prepared at the Request of the Institute Committee on Post-Graduate Study.

THE development of success in professional life and in business is predicated upon a knowledge of the profession or business in question. The individual who wishes to enter upon the practice of law seeks to familiarize himself with the principles of his chosen profession, with their evolution, and with their application. Indeed the State demands that he shall meet a standard of knowledge which shall be the evidence of his preparation for practice.

In the United States the individual bank is a school of practice in the methods generally in vogue at the time. The bank, however, has neither the purpose nor the time to train its staff in anything but the mechanics of the profession. Such ideas as may have been used in the past, such mistakes as may have been made, such principles as may be in operation in other banking systems and from which suggestions for improvement may be drawn must be analyzed by careful study. The bankers of many other countries are those who have acquired by definite training conceptions of the science as well as of the mechanics of banking. Too much, perhaps, have the bankers in the United States depended upon native ability and initiative rather than upon these reinforced by the experience of others.

Banking in this country has ever been experimental. Such systems as have from time to time been erected have been systems of expediency; they have represented no evolution from broad bases; there has been and is a lack of that co-operative knowledge upon the part of bankers which leads to the best practical results. Indeed suggestions for banking reform have generally emanated from legislators, economists, commercial bodies.

Bankers should be trained in the science of their profession, upon which the industrial success of the individual and the State to so large an extent rests. As the lawyer, the theologian and the physician enter upon the practice of these professions grounded in the ideas and ideals which have been evolved from the successes and defeats of the past, so should the banker be conversant with what has been and is, that he may found his profession upon broad bases.

The following outline is a suggested course of study whereby those in the practice of banking may acquaint themselves with the banking and currency principles of the United States and foreign countries, to the end that they may, with more ability, analyze and discuss present suggestions for monetary reform. The outline is so divided that each section will serve for a single session, making it possible to complete that work in sixteen sessions, covering a period of eight months.

The student who wishes to make a general study, covering the principal points, may find sufficient material in such a volume as Conant's "History of Modern Banks of Issue." He who wishes to follow out the details of the outline in any particular will find it necessary to supplement the general reading with a more intensive examination of specific sections of special volumes. In order to get the most from the suggested course, it will be necessary for the student to consult several authors with references to the same points. In this way different views may be obtained of questions that are generally fixed and particularly of questions that are open to debate. It is therefore suggested that the student, before entering upon the study of a section, should make note of references for general reading and should then mark the works in which more specific information may be obtained. In this way a systematic study of the complete outline may be planned and a saving of effort and time be realized.

References for Study and Reading:

The following list of references is not exhaustive but is believed to be a list which will give a comprehensive view of the points taken up in the outline. Of course, it is not essential that each volume quoted be read through. The chapter or pages in each book containing the information bearing upon the subject is given as a rule, and when only the author and title are given the works are individually so well indexed as to enable one readily to locate the particular topic desired. The publications of the National Monetary Commission are indicated as numbered Senate Documents:

- Adams, Henry C.—The Science of Finance.
 Bolles, Albert S.—The Financial History of the United States, 3 vols.
 Breckenridge, R. M.—The History of Banking in Canada—Senate Document 332.
 Bullock, Charles J.—The Monetary History of the United States.
 Cannon, J. G.—Clearing House Methods and Practices—Senate Document 491.
 Catterall.—The History of the Second United States Bank.
 Conant, Charles A.—A History of Modern Banks of Issue.
 Courtois, Alphonse, fils.—Histoire des Banques en France.
 Davis, Andrew F.—The Origin of the National Banking System—Senate Document 582.
 Dewey, Davis R.—The Financial History of the United States.
 Dunbar, Charles F.—The Theory and History of Banking.
 Fiske, John.—The Critical Period of American History.
 Gilbert, J. W.—The History, Principles and Practice of Banking, 2 vols.
 Hart, A. Bushnell.—Formation of the Union.
 Holdsworth and Dewey.—The First and Second Banks of the United States—Senate Document 571.
 Johnson, Joseph F.—The Canadian Banking System—Senate Document 583.
 Kinley, David.—The Independent Treasury System of the United States—Senate Document 587.

Liesse, André.—Evolution of Credit and Banks in France—Senate Document 522.

MacLeod, Henry D.—The Theory and Practice of Banking.

The National Reserve Association Act.—Government Printing Office.

Noyes, A. D.—History of National Bank Currency—Senate Document 572.

Philippovich, Eugen.—History of the Bank of England—Senate Document 591.

The Reichsbank, 1876-1900.—Senate Document 408.

Riesser, J.—The Great German Banks—Economic Development of Germany—Senate Document 593.

Root.—New England Bank Currency, vol. 11.

Schouler.—History of the United States, 6 vols.

Sprague, O. M. W.—History of Crises Under the National Banking System—Senate Document 538.

Sumner, William G.—The Financier and Finances of the American Revolution, 2 vols.

Weeden, William B.—Economic and Social History of New England, 2 vols.

White, Horace.—Money and Banking.

Wilson, Woodrow.—Division and Reunion.

Withers, Palgrave.—The English Banking System—Senate Document 492.

Finance and Banking.

OUTLINE OF STUDY COURSE.

SECTION I.

1. The Science of Finance:

(a) Public finance, private finance, points of view.

(b) Banking systems and their relations to the political and social structure as in the United States, Germany and France.

2. Money and Banking in the United States Prior to the Constitution:

(a) Projection for a Land Bank in New England, 1714: Motive, capital security, notes, voting power, loans, criticism.

(b) Merchants' bills, provincial bills.

(c) Land Bank or Manufactory of Mass., 1741: Character of projectors, absence of charter, notes, security, position of Colonial government with respect to it, the anti-bubble act and its effect.

(d) Colonial paper money in general prior to the Revolutionary War.

3. The State of the Country During the Revolutionary War.

(a) Position of industry.

(b) Financial needs and measures, continental issues, government loans, government finance.

4. The Critical Period of the United States History.

(a) Lack of capital, confusion in specie.

(b) The United States Department of Finance—Robert Morris.

(c) The Bank of Pennsylvania: Organization.

(d) The Bank of North America, 1781: Or-

ganization, capital, notes, relation to Federal government.

(e) Confusion of government finance from 1784; lack of government power.

5. The Beginning of the United States Under the Constitution:

(a) Financial powers of the national government.

(b) Conditions of finance, national and state.

(c) Resources of the country, population, industry.

(d) Financial needs of the new government.

6. Alexander Hamilton's Plans for Establishing the Credit of the United States:

(a) The tariff.

(b) The internal revenue.

(c) Funding the national debt.

(d) Funding state debts.

(e) The establishment of a National bank.

References:

Adams.—Science of Finance, pp. 26 to 53.

Bolles.—Financial History of United States. Vol. I, pp. 24, 117, 267.

Bullock.—The Monetary History of the United States.

Conant.—History of Modern Banks of Issue. Chap. XIII.

Fiske.—The Critical Period of American History. Chap. IV.

Hart.—The Formation of the Union.

Schouler.—History of the United States. Vol. I.

Sumner.—Finances of the American Revolution. Vol. II.

Weeden.—Economic and Social History of New England, p. 487.

White.—Money and Banking. Book I, chaps. II, III; Book II, chap. III.

SECTION II.

1. The First Bank of the United States:

(a) The inception of the idea, precedents.

(b) Hamilton's statement of the advantages of such a bank.

(c) Opposition; constitutional, political, financial.

(d) Condition of banking in the country.

(e) The passage of the act; provisions for organization, shareholding, capital, issue, security. The place of government, prohibitions, powers.

(f) How the government secured stock, business for and with government.

2. Political Opposition to the First Bank:

3. The Advantages of the Bank to the Government as Pointed Out by Albert Gallatin:

4. The Application for Re-Charter: Arguments Political and Financial:

5. Results of the Fall of the First United States Bank.

References:

Bolles.—Financial History of the United States. Vol. II, p. 127.

Conant.—History of Modern Banks of Issue. Chap. XIII.

Dewey.—Financial History of the United States.
Hart.—Formation of the Union.

Holdsworth and Dewey.—First and Second Banks of the United States.

Senate.—Document No. 571 (Pub. National Monetary Commission).

Schouler.—History of the United States. Vol. I, pp. 22, 130, 158.

White.—Money and Banking. Book II, Chap. IV.

SECTION III.

1. Banking in the United States, 1811-1816:

(a) The War of 1812, the withdrawal of specie.

(b) The rise of State banks, bank notes, depreciation, suspension specie payments.

(c) The attitude of the Treasury towards the prevailing currency.

(d) Suggestions for a second United States bank, objections, financial, political, arguments.

2. The Second United States Bank:

(a) Charter, capital, shares, directors, relation to government, deposits, issue.

(b) Main purposes of the bank.

(c) The state of the currency at the beginning of 1817, the attitude of stockholders of banks, position of debtors.

3. Resumption of Specie Payments: Circumstances Favoring Resumption as Peace; Congressional Action, and How the Bank Brought This About.

4. Mismanagement:

(a) Improper payment of subscriptions, loans, dealings in stock.

(b) Congressional investigation and the effect.

5. Uniformity of Currency; Equalization of Exchange:

References:

Bolles.—Financial History of United States. Vol. —, pp. 219, 294, 317.

Catterall.—History of Second United States Bank.

Conant.—History of Modern Banks of Issue. Chap. XIII.

Hart.—Formation of the Union.

Holdsworth and Dewey.—Senate Document 571 (Pub. National Monetary Commission).

Schouler.—History of the United States. Vol. II.

White.—Money and Banking. Book II; chap. V.

SECTION IV.

1. The Downfall of the Second United States Bank:

(a) The condition of politics; the attitude of public opinion; the influence of the West; rising democracy, 1828.

(b) President Andrew Jackson; his attitude towards the bank; the attitude of State banks.

(c) Congressional investigation.

2. The Bank War, A Political Struggle:

(a) Attitude of Administration, 1830, 1831; Attitude of Henry Clay.

(b) The 22d Congress (December, 1831): Its composition as to men and party power.

(c) Why Henry Clay changed his attitude.

3. **The Development of this Struggle:**

- (a) Politics and the branch bank at Portsmouth, N. H.
- (b) President Biddle of the Bank, power, personality, relations with the Treasury.
- (c) The condition of the Bank in 1831-32.

4. **The Recharter Bill, January, 1832.**

- (a) Arguments of leaders for and against the Bank.
- (b) Congressional Committee investigation; majority and minority reports.
- (c) Vote in Congress, President's veto.

5. **Re-Election of Andrew Jackson.**

- (a) The President's interpretation of his re-election, message of 1832.
- (b) Withdrawal of government deposits. Jackson's justification of this policy.
- (c) Faults of management and their effect.
- (d) Charter of the Bank by Pa., its liquidation.

References:

- Bolles.—Financial History of United States. Vol. II.
- Catterall.—History of Second United States Bank.
- Conant.—History of Modern Banks of Issue. Chap. XIII.
- Holdsworth and Dewey.—Senate Document 571 (Pub. National Monetary Commission).
- Schouler.—History of the United States. Vols. II, IV.
- White.—Money and Banking. Book II, chaps. V, VI, VII.
- Wilson.—Division and Reunion.

SECTION V.

1. **State Banks as Depositories:**

- (a) Precedents for such use, former results.
- (b) Politics and the choice of depositories.

2. **The "Pet Banks."**

- (a) Their capital, security for government deposits, provisions for currency issues, use of government deposits, rise of banks, increase in capital, deposits, discounts.

3. **The Decade 1830-1840.**

- Development of transportation facilities, increase of imports, rising prices, public land sales, increased paper money, the public debt, speculation, government surplus, depreciation.

4. **The Specie Circular:**

- (a) Its purpose, the effect on exchange, flooding of paper for redemption, result.
- (b) The attitude of the Van Buren Administration, suggestions for the objections to repeal of circular.

5. **The Divorce of Government and the Banks:**

- The hard money leaders and their ideas. The attitude of Congress.

References:

- Bolles.—Financial History of the United States. Vol. II.
- Dewey.—Financial History of the United States.
- Kinley.—The Independent Treasury of the United States (Monetary Commission).

Schouler.—History of the United States. Vol. IV.
Wilson.—Division and Reunion.

SECTION VI.

1. **The New York State "Safety Fund" and "Free Banking" Plans.**

- What these plans represented, how they affected the National financial situation in 1840.

2. **The Independent Treasury.**

- (a) The plan: Congressional arguments for and against it; the position of public opinion, the passage of the Act.

3. **The Whig Administrations: Harrison and Tyler:**

- (a) Harrison's currency ideas; his death. Tyler's political record. The financial question paramount.
- (b) The comprehensive plan of Henry Clay: (1) Repeal Independent Treasury. (2) Establish new National bank. (3) Raise a loan. (4) Raise the tariff. (5) Divide surplus.

4. **The Development of This Plan:**

- (a) Repeal of Independent Treasury. (b) Arguments financial and political for and against a new national bank, differences between President Tyler and the Whigs regarding it, the result.
- (c) The balance of the plan.

5. **The Independent Treasury Act, 1846.**

- (a) Provisions, effect on banks, general advantages and defects.
- (b) The Mexican War and the Independent Treasury; specie payments, transfers, note circulation. The state of industry, domestic and foreign, influence of European affairs.
- (c) Amendments to Act in 1857. The place of the system during panic of 1857.

References:

- Bolles.—Financial History of United States. Vol. II.
- Conant.—History of Modern Banks of Issue. Chap. XIV.
- Kinley.—The Independent Treasury of the United States.
- Schouler.—History of the United States. Vol. IV, V.
- White.—Money and Banking. Book II; chap. XI, XII.

SECTION VII.

1. **State Banking to the Civil War:**

- (a) Variety of banking; differing economic and political conditions.
- (b) The bases of note issues in vogue.

2. **New England Banking:**

- (a) The conditions of capital, note circulation, liability of stockholders, specie payments, examinations.
- (b) The Suffolk Bank System; What?

3. **New York Banking:**

- (a) Early state banks by special charters, political banks. Capital, liability, monopoly.
- (b) The Safety Fund System; its good features, its central defect.
- (c) The Free Banking plan: Charters, note issues backing. Defects and their remedies. Influence on other banking systems.

4. The Western and Southern Banks:

(a) Ohio, Michigan. Its application of the safety funds system, defects. Illinois and Wisconsin.

(b) Banks of the State in Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.

(c) The Bank of Alabama, an illustration; Capital, organization, government, issue, discounts, failure, result.

(d) The Bank of Indiana, a good bank: Government, branches, capital, profits.

5. The Good and Bad Features of State Banking to the Civil War:

A resume.

References:

Conant.—History of Modern Banks of Issue. Chapter XIV.

Dewey and Craddock.—State Banking Before Civil War—Senate Document 581.

Root.—New England Bank Currency. Vol. II.

White.—Money and Banking. Book II; chaps. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14.

SECTION VIII.**1. The United States—The Decade 1850-1860:**

Progress in domestic and international trade, expansion of transportation facilities; gold increase. Speculation; unsound methods; the panic of 1857; the rigidity of revenue laws; the effect of the withdrawal of southern states in 1860, 1861.

2. Finance at the Opening of the Civil War:

(a) Notes of State banks the circulating medium, the independent Treasury, loans, interest, transfers. Revenue unsuited to large demands.

3. Plans of the Secretary of the Treasury:

(a) Loans from banks, from the public, taxation.

(b) The condition of the banks of the chief cities; alteration of the Independent Treasury Act; bank advances to the government; issuance of non-interest bearing treasury notes, objections; suspension of specie payments.

4. Legal Tender Notes:

Their effect at home and abroad. Objections of bankers and their suggestions for financing the war and for handling paper issues if circulated.

5. Taxation and Other Measures:

(a) The condition of industry to bear extra taxation.

(b) Decrease of tariff and internal taxes.

(c) Railroad and public land grants. The effect of the lateness of all of these acts upon credit of the government, upon price of gold, upon industry.

6. Loans Through Popular Subscription:

Failure of such plans to meet requirements.

References:

Bolles.—Financial History of United States. Vol. III, pp. 20, 43, 74, 130, 159.

Conant.—History of Modern Banks of Issue. Chap. XV.

Kinley.—The Independent Treasury of the United States.

Schouler.—History of the United States. Vols. V, VI.

Wilson.—Division and Reunion.

SECTION IX.**1. The National Banking System:**

Suggestions of Secretary Chase (1861), as to the benefits of a national bank circulation on bond security. Opposition of bankers. The bill of 1862, arguments for and against in Congress. The Act, its bases, its inauguration.

2. The Resumption of Specie Payments:

Attitude of the Treasury; reasons for resumption; objections to resumption. The banks and resumption.

3. National Bank Circulation:

Decline, increase, periods of each, reasons for each.

4. Monetary Conditions Since the Civil War:

The increase in silver production and its effect. The Bland-Allison Act, stipulations, politics. The Sherman Act, what and why. Panic of 1893. Repeal purchase clause Sherman Act, Gold Standard, 1900.

5. Looking Towards Financial Reforms:

(a) Expansion of industry; rising of state banks and trust companies; expansion of credit; increase of bank issue; formation of large corporation. The panic of 1907.

(b) Suggestions for reform in banking. Bankers at Baltimore, 1894; Secretary Carlisle's plan in report to Congress. The Indianapolis Commission Report, 1897. The recommendation of the New York Chamber of Commerce for a central bank, objections.

(c) The Aldrich-Vreeland Act, 1908; (1) Note issue, (2) Associations, (3) Capital, composition, powers, government of each association, (4) Elasticity, provisions for note redemption, (5) National Monetary Commission.

References:

Bolles.—Financial History of the United States. Vol. III, pp. 197, 263, 341.

Cannon.—Clearing House Methods and Practices—Senate Document 491.

Conant.—History of Modern Banks of Issue. Chap. XV.

Davis.—The Origin of the National Banking System—Senate Document 582.

Dunbar.—The Theory and History of Banking. Chap. IX.

Noyes.—History of National Bank Currency—Senate Document 572.

Schouler.—History of the United States. Vol. VI.

Sprague.—History of Crises Under National Banking System—Senate Document 538.

White.—Money and Banking. Book II; chap. XIV.

Wilson.—Division and Reunion.

SECTION X.

1. **The Bank of England—English Finance in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries:**
 - (a) The Royal Exchanger, duties, powers; deposits of merchants.
 - (b) The goldsmiths, their relation to government and industry; as brokers and bankers; objections to them.
 - (c) The goldsmiths and Charles II, the needs of government.
 - (d) Conditions of government, 1688-89. War with France, needs of government.
2. **The Formation of the Bank of England:**
 - (a) The motive, the Charter, its stipulations.
 - (b) What it did for government. Objections of goldsmiths and Tory party results.
3. **Development of the Bank:**
 - (a) Extension of privileges as to capital, issue, monopoly, etc., 1697, 1709, 1711.
 - (b) The South Sea Co. (1720) rival, what it did, the results for the country and the bank.
 - (c) The close of the 18th century; beginning of the 19th century; industry, politics, international relations of the realm; growth of country banks; overissue of paper money. Suspension of specie payments (1797), attitude of government. Trade and speculation (1807). Extension of Bank of England issue. Bullion Committee of Parliament, its report. Resumption of specie payments, Act 1819.
4. **Prosperity of 1825 to 1840:**
 - (a) Trade and investment, South and Central America drain on bank reserves, expansion of issue, speculation. The country banks and their issue.
 - (b) Extension of joint-stock and private banks by new law; change in stockholding liability; change in monopoly power Bank of England; establishment of branch banks, objections.
5. **Steps Leading to the Act of 1844 (Peel Act):**

Rise of London and Westminster Bank, its motive; objections Bank of England. Effect of financial crisis of 1837, 1839 in the United States and France. Development of the "Currency Principle," arguments as to the basis of circulation.

References:

- Conant.—History of Modern Banks of Issue. Chap. IV.
 Dunbar.—Theory and History of Banking. Chap. XI.
 Gilbert.—History, Principles and Practice of Banking. Vol. I.
 MacLeod.—Theory and Practice of Banking. Vol. I.
 Philippovich.—History of the Bank of England—Senate Document 591.

SECTION XI.

1. **The Bank of England (Continued)—The Bank Act of 1844 (Peel Act):**

Its object, its machinery: (1) Division of departments; (2) note restriction; (3) monopoly of issue. Lloyd's and Peel's arguments for separation of departments. Method of issue.

2. Reception of Peel Act:

- (a) Criticism of department separation.
- (b) Objection of country banks to issue monopoly.
- (c) Condition of industry and sufficiency of banking facilities.

3. Development of the Bank Under this Act:

- (a) Suspension of the Act, 1847, 1857, results.
- (b) Origin of raising discount rate, the effect.

4. The Bank of England and Credit:

- (a) The reserves of joint-stock banks.
- (b) Rediscounts.

5. Expansion of Banking Privileges—Consolidation and Growth of Joint-Stock Banks:

- (a) Changes in liability laws and bank investment.
- (b) Mergers of London banks and provincial banks. The importance of the large joint-stock banks.

6. The Bank of England at Present:

- (a) Arguments as to ability to sustain credit.
- (b) The fluctuating discount rate.
- (c) As the "Bank of Banks."
- (d) As the fiscal agent of the government.
- (e) As a private corporation: How managed, its directors, prosperity, profits, prestige, power.

References:

- Conant.—History of Modern Banks of Issue. Chap. V.
 Dunbar.—The Theory and History of Banking. Chap. XI.
 Gilbert.—History, Principles and Practice of Banking. Vols. I, II.
 MacLeod.—Theory and Practice of Banking. Vol. II.
 Philippovich.—History of the Bank of England—Senate Document 591.
 Withers, Palgrave, etc.—The English Banking System—Senate Document 492.

SECTION XII.

1. The Bank of France—The Beginnings of French Banking:

- (a) John Law and a bank of the state, its issue, discount, connection with government.
- (b) The Mississippi Company (Company of the West), its importance in finance and commerce; the "Banque Royale," downfall of the company.
- (c) The Bank of Commercial Discount (1776), capital, note issue, relation to government, development.

2. The French Revolution:

- (a) State of government, needs of government, industry, paper money, depreciation.
- (b) Return of confidence. Rise of banks in Paris, by whom created, characteristics.

3. The Bank of France (1800):

(a) Similarity to other new banks. Napoleon Bonaparte's place in its formation; his conception of a bank. Its beginning, monopoly of issue, connection with government, branches, progress to downfall of Napoleon.

(b) Effect of the return of the Bourbons to power upon general banking and upon the Bank of France.

(c) Merger of independent banks with Bank of France, extension of branches under Napoleon III. Public discount offices.

4. The Bank of France and Its Branches:

(a) Assignment of capital, supervision, discount rates, government of branches, character of paper discounted.

(b) Independent banking, its development and importance.

5. The Bank of France at Present:

Power of issue and how regulated, loans to government, interest, rediscounts, profit sharing with government, its assets and liabilities; its relation to bank reserves; how it regulates money supply; how it is governed; the place and power of shareholders; why it fits the needs of France.

References:

Conant.—History of Modern Banks of Issue. Chap. III.

Courtois.—Histoire des Banques en France.

Dunbar.—The Theory and History of Banking. Chap. IX.

Liesse.—Evolution of Credit and Banks in France—Senate Document 522.

MacLeod.—The Theory and Practice of Banking. Vol. II.

SECTION XIII.**1. Imperial Bank of Germany—The Bank of Prussia:**

(a) Foundation and character; development, and admission of private shareholders, administration.

(b) Interest to government, to shareholders, division of excess profit; deposits, loaning powers, issue and its backing.

(c) Banks in other German States, their characteristics and their interrelations.

2. Banking and Currency at the Formation of the German Empire (1871):

(a) Diversity of currency, capital, issues, reserves.

(b) Uniform coinage law, gold standard act, provision for Imperial issue, its apportionment, systematizing banks of issue.

3. Formation of the Imperial Bank:

(a) From the Bank of Prussia; compensation to Prussia, initial capital, its sources. Control, how? The bank the fiscal agent of government.

(b) Issue assigned to Imperial Bank and independent banks; circulation, how secured; elasticity, how provided, reserves, the character.

(c) The redemption of notes by Imperial Bank, by the independent banks. Branches of

the Imperial Bank, their government and importance.

4. The Imperial Bank and Joint-Stock Banks:

(a) Interrelations: Reserves, rediscounts, importance of joint-stock banks, their character.

(b) Specie store of Imperial Bank, added importance in public mind, why?

5. The Imperial Bank at Present:

Regulations regarding capital, assignment of profits. Its system of transfers of deposits to current accounts, of what service? Character of rediscounts. Its government.

References:

Conant.—History of Modern Banks of Issue. Chap. VIII.

Dunbar.—The Theory and History of Banking. Chap. XII.

The Reischsbank, 1876-1900.—Senate Document 408.

Riesser.—Great German Banks and Economic Development of Germany—Senate Document 593.

SECTION XIV.**1. The Banking System of Scotland—The Bank of Scotland and Others:**

(a) Motive of Bank of Scotland (1695), organization, competition, origin of interest on notes of failed banks.

(b) Royal Bank of Scotland (1727). The origin of cash credits. The British Linen Co., the Ayr Bank.

(c) The beginning of branch banks; the application of the Peel Act of 1844.

(d) Failures: Western Bank, City Bank of Glasgow, reasons for. Results upon banking.

2. Bases of Success:

(a) Elasticity: Issue of small notes, daily note exchange. Business developed by small notes, how?

(b) Capital utilized: Interest payments, branches, excess of capital one section to another.

(c) Cash credits: What? Their operation and the service rendered.

The Canadian Banking System:**1. The Bank of Montreal (1817); the Bank of Quebec and the Bank of Canada (1821):**

Formation: Length of charters, capital, directors, shareholders, issues, liability, loans, branches and note exchange.

2. Bank of Upper Canada (1821):

Monopoly of issue, government subscription. Other banks of upper Canada, special and uniform charters. Joint-stock banks, politics, speculation. Union of Upper and Lower Canada (1841).

3. The Central Bank and Bond Secured Circulation Ideas:

(a) Objections to central bank.

(b) Adoption of "free banking" plan, not continued, why?

(c) Bank legislation between 1870-1880.

4. Canadian Banking System at Present:

(a) Act of 1890. Notes as liens, bank circulation, redemption fund, notes of failed banks.

(b) Elasticity, uniformity of circulation, examination reserves; few banks, large capital and many branches.

References:

Breckenridge.—The History of Banking in Canada—Senate Document 332.

Conant.—History of Modern Banks of Issue. Chaps. VI, XVI.

Gilbart.—History, Principles, and Practice of Banking. Vol. II.

Johnson.—The Canadian Banking System—Senate Document 583.

MacLeod.—The Theory and Practice of Banking. Vol. II.

SECTIONS XV. AND XVI.

1. The National Reserve Association Plan:

(a) Need of a new banking system in the United States. Changes in industry, charges of susceptibility to panic. Analysis of panic of 1907, position of New York City banks, of country banks, effects on industry; actual money conditions, bank reserves, Clearing House loan certificates. Aldrich-Vreeland Act. Criticisms.

2. Defects of the Present Banking System in the United States:

- (a) Lack of concentrated cash reserve.
- (b) Unresponsiveness of note issues.
- (c) Lack of general bank co-operation.
- (d) No central point for exchange gold movements.
- (e) Congestion of loanable funds.
- (f) Lack of banking uniformity.
- (g) Foreign banking facilities.
- (h) Defects of Independent Treasury.

3. The National Reserve Association:

- (a) Membership, capital, stockholding requirements.
- (b) Organization: Local, branch and National Reserve associations, government of each, administration of each.

4. General Considerations:

- (a) Why not adopt an European system?
- (b) Has our bank past been drawn upon?
- (c) Does the plan coincide with our political ideas and political structure, if so, how?
- (d) Why not adopt the Canadian system?
- (e) Upon what theory of banking does the proposed system rest?
- (f) Why not have such a bank as the First or Second United States Bank?
- (g) What does the plan propose to do?

5. The Functions of the National Reserve Association:

Center of bank reserves, power of issue, sustain credit, fiscal agent of the government.

6. How Does It Propose to Remedy Each of the Defects Mentioned in Number 2 of this Outline?

7. Some Main Points:

Redscounts, kinds of paper, guarantees, etc., issue provisions for elasticity for assumption

of issues of national banks, for taxing excess issue, for security of notes, reserves, uniformity of discount rates. The utilization of acceptances. Establishment of foreign branches. Fiscal agent of government. Earnings and their disposition. Protection from outside control. Examinations and reports.

8. Objections:

9. Sources of the Plan:

References:

Conant.—History of Modern Banks of Issue. Chap. XXV.

Laughlin, J. Lawrence.—Pamphlet on Monetary Reform.

The National Reserve Association Act (January, 1908), and Secretary's Report.—Government Printing Office.

Sprague.—History of Crises Under National Banking System—Senate Document 538.

Current Periodicals.

INSTITUTE CONSTITUTION.

Proposed Amendments.

SEVERAL propositions to amend the constitution of the Institute will be submitted to the Salt Lake City Convention. A committee on constitutional revision, consisting of Carroll Pierce, Raymond B. Cox, F. A. Crandall, W. M. Rosendale, W. S. Evans and H. H. Owens have various propositions under consideration, but have not yet agreed unanimously upon any particular form. The following amended form of constitution has been duly submitted by some of the members of the revision committee:

Resolved, That the constitution of the American Institute of Banking Section of the American Bankers Association be and hereby is amended so as to read as follows, to become effective when approved by the American Bankers Association.

Article I. The American Institute of Banking Section of the American Bankers Association shall be devoted to (1) the education of bankers in the theory and practice of banking and such principles of law and economics as pertain to the banking business; (2) the establishment and maintenance of a recognized standard of banking education by means of official examinations and the issuance of certificates of graduation.

Article II. A system of post-graduate study shall be established for Institute graduates and others who desire educational work supplementary to the standard course of study upon which the Institute certificate is based. Institute graduates who meet requirements in such post-graduate study shall be known as Associates of the Institute.

Article III. Members of the Institute shall consist of duly authorized chapters whose individual members shall subscribe for the official publication of the Institute through their respective chapter treasurers at the rate of seventy-five cents a year payable in monthly installments. Duly enrolled students and graduates of the Institute outside the confines and suburbs of chapter cities and not members of any city chapter shall constitute the Correspondence Chapter.

Article IV. Fellows of the Institute shall consist of Fellows already constituted and such Institute graduates, not exceeding fifty annually, as may be elected by the Institute Executive Council. Fellows shall pay to the Institute annual dues of two dollars.

Article V. Associate members of the Institute

shall consist of institutions that are members of the American Bankers Association. For each Associate Member of the Institute thus constituted the Institute will accept from the American Bankers Association annual dues of seventy-five cents payable in monthly installments.

Article VI. The Institute shall hold an annual convention at such time and place as may from year to year be determined, in which convention each chapter shall be represented by delegates on the basis of one delegate for each twenty-five members or fraction thereof and one delegate-at-large, computed in accordance with the records of chapter membership in the general office of the Institute thirty days before such annual convention. Members of the Correspondence Chapter who are Institute graduates shall be entitled to vote individually at any Institute convention upon personal attendance.

Article VII. A President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute shall be elected annually by the Institute in convention from chapter members, and no incumbent of any of such office shall be eligible to consecutive re-election to the same office. Officers of the Institute thus elected shall serve for respective terms of one year or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Article VIII. The government of the Institute shall be vested in an Executive Council of twenty members consisting of (1) the ex-President, President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute, ex-officio; (2) nine members of the Executive Council elected by the Institute in convention from chapter members who are not bank officers at the time of their election, so arranged that three may be elected annually for three years; (3) six members of the Executive Council elected by the Fellows from Fellows, so arranged that two may be elected annually for three years. Members of the Executive Council shall be ineligible to consecutive re-election.

Article IX. The Executive Council shall meet in annual session on the day before the annual convention of the Institute. The Executive Council shall also meet immediately upon adjournment of the annual convention of the Institute and from members thereof other than the President and Vice-President elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman qualified to represent the Institute in the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association. At other times the Executive Council may transact business by mail.

Article X. The Executive Council shall appoint an Educational Director and other employees as required to serve during its pleasure. Under the administration of the Executive Council, the Educational Director shall (1) direct the educational work of the Institute; (2) conduct the official publication, and (3) perform such services for the Secretary and Treasurer as the Executive Council may prescribe.

Article XI. Subject to the approval of the American Bankers Association, this constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote, provided that notice thereof shall have been submitted to the Secretary of the Institute at least thirty days before the annual convention, published in the official publication of the Institute and submitted to the Executive Council of the Institute for report to the convention.

The following amendment to Article IX is offered by Newton D. Alling and seconded by Alfred M. Barrett:

Article IX. The outgoing President of the Institute shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Institute Executive Council during the year following his occupancy of the Presidency. The Executive Council shall meet in annual session on the day before the annual convention of the Institute. The Executive Council shall also meet immediately upon the adjournment of the said annual convention. At other times the Executive Council may transact business by mail.

The following form of amended constitution has also been duly submitted:

Article I. The American Institute of Banking Section of the American Bankers Association shall be devoted to (1) the education of bankers in the theory and practice of banking and such principles of law and economics as pertain to the banking business; (2) the establishment and maintenance of a recognized standard of banking education by means of official examinations and the issuance of certificates of graduation.

Article II. Members of the Institute shall consist of duly authorized chapters whose individual members shall subscribe for the official publication of the Institute through their respective chapter treasurers at the rate of seventy-five cents a year. Fellows of the Institute shall consist of Fellows already constituted and such Institute graduates, not exceeding fifty annually, as may be elected by the Institute Executive Council. Fellows shall pay to the Institute annual dues of two dollars.

Article III. Associate members of the Institute shall consist of institutions that are members of the American Bankers Association. For each Associate Member of the Institute thus constituted the Institute will accept from the American Bankers Association annual dues of seventy-five cents payable in monthly installments.

Article IV. The Institute shall hold an annual convention at such time and place as may from year to year be determined, in which convention each chapter shall be represented by delegates on the basis of one delegate for each twenty-five members or fraction thereof and one delegate-at-large, computed in accordance with the records of chapter membership in the general office of the Institute thirty days before such annual convention.

Article V. A President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute shall be elected annually by the Institute in convention from chapter members, and no incumbent of any of such office shall be eligible to consecutive re-election to the same office. Officers of the Institute thus elected shall serve for respective terms of one year or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Article VI. The government of the Institute shall be vested in an Executive Council of fifteen members consisting of (1) the ex-President, President and Vice-President of the Institute, ex-officio; (2) six members of the Executive Council elected by the Institute in convention from chapter members who are not bank officers at the time of their election, so arranged that two may be elected annually for three years; (3) six members of the Executive Council elected by the Fellows from Fellows, so arranged that two may be elected annually for three years.

Article VII. The Executive Council shall meet in annual session on the day before the annual convention of the Institute. The Executive Council shall also meet immediately upon adjournment of the annual convention of the Institute and from members thereof other than the President and Vice-President elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman qualified to represent the Institute in the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association. At other times the Executive Council may transact business by mail. The Executive Council shall appoint an Educational Director and other employees as required to serve during its pleasure.

Article VIII. Subject to the approval of the American Bankers Association, this constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote, provided that notice thereof shall have been submitted to the Secretary of the Institute at least thirty days before the annual convention, published in the official publication of the Institute and submitted to the Executive Council of the Institute for report to the convention.

Raymond B. Cox and William S. Evans of the Constitutional Revision Committee submit the fol-

lowing amended form of the article relating to Institute Government: "The government of the Institute shall be vested in an Executive Council of twenty members, consisting of (1) the ex-President, President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute, ex-officio; (2) fifteen members of the Executive Council elected by the Institute in Convention from chapter members so arranged that five may be elected annually for three years. Members of the Executive Council shall be ineligible to consecutive re-election."

"Resolved, That Article IV of the constitution of the American Institute of Banking be, and hereby is, so amended as to read as follows:"

"Article IV. National members of the Institute shall consist of Fellows already constituted and such Institute graduates, not exceeding fifty annually, as may be elected by the Institute Executive Council. National members shall pay to the Institute annual dues of \$2."

Submitted by Raymond B. Cox.

The following amendment to the article regarding Institute conventions is submitted by H. R. Fairchild, of St. Paul, and seconded by C. S. Diether, of the same city: "The Institute shall hold an annual convention at such time and place as may from year to year be determined, in which convention each chapter shall be represented by delegates on the basis of one delegate for each twenty-five members on a total membership not exceeding three hundred; one delegate for each thirty-three and one-third members on the excess membership over three hundred and not exceeding five hundred; and one delegate for each fifty members on membership in excess of five hundred, computed in accordance with the records of chapter membership in the general office of the Institute thirty days before such annual convention. Members of the Correspondence Chapter who are Institute graduates shall be entitled to vote individually at any Institute convention upon personal attendance."

For the purpose of convenient comparison the existing constitution of the Institute is reprinted as follows:

Article I. The American Institute of Banking Section of the American Bankers Association is devoted to the education of bankers in "Banking and Finance" and "Commercial and Banking Law," and the establishment and maintenance of a recognized standard of banking and financial education by means of official examinations and the issuance of certificates. Holders of such certificates shall be known as Institute alumni.

Article II. Members of the Institute shall consist of duly authorized chapters whose individual members shall pay to the Institute, through their respective chapter treasuries, annual dues of seventy-five cents, of which sum fifty cents shall be for subscription to the official publication and twenty-five cents for general Institute expenses.

Article III. Associate Members of the Institute shall consist of institutions which are members of the American Bankers Association. For each associate member of the Institute thus constituted the Institute will accept from the American Bankers Association annual dues of seventy-five cents, payable in monthly installments.

Article IV. Fellows of the Institute shall consist of Fellows already constituted and such others as the Executive Council of the Institute may elect, not

exceeding twenty-five annually, subject to the following qualifications: (a) Bank officers who are interested in the work of the Institute; (b) chapter members who have been officers or members of the Executive Council of the Institute; (c) ex-presidents of chapters in good standing; (d) and such chapter members as have passed the prescribed examinations of the Institute. Fellows shall pay to the Institute annual dues of two dollars.

Article V. The Institute shall hold an annual convention at such time and place as may from year to year be determined, in which convention each chapter shall be represented by delegates on the basis of one delegate for each twenty-five members or fraction thereof, and one delegate-at-large, based upon the records of chapter membership in the general office of the Institute thirty days before such annual convention. Alumni employed in banks located over thirty miles from any chapter city and not members of any chapter may be delegates at any annual convention upon personal attendance, provided that no two such delegates shall be identified with any one bank or other financial institution.

Article VI. The elective officers of the Institute shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be elected by the Institute in convention from chapter members who are not bank officers, and no incumbent of either of such offices shall be eligible to consecutive re-election to the same office. Officers of the Institute thus elected shall serve for terms of one year each, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Article VII. Section 1. The government of the Institute shall be vested in an Executive Council of fifteen members: (1) The President and Vice-President ex-officio; (2) seven members elected by the chapters in convention from chapter members not bank officers, so classified that the terms of two shall expire at the end of one year, three whose terms shall expire at the end of two years, two whose terms shall expire at the end of three years, and their successors to be elected annually thereafter, for a term of three years; (3) six members elected by the Fellows, so classified that two may be elected annually for three years. Present members of the Council shall continue in office for the respective terms for which they have been elected. Members of the Council shall not be eligible to consecutive re-election. Section 2. The Executive Council shall meet immediately upon the adjournment of the annual convention of the Institute, and, a quorum being present, elect one of their number chairman, who must be duly qualified to represent the Institute before the American Bankers Association. The Executive Council shall also appoint an Educational Director and such other employees as may in its judgment be necessary, to serve during its pleasure; and transact such other business as may come before it. At other times the Executive Council may transact business by mail. The annual meeting of the Executive Council shall be held at least one day prior to the annual convention of the Institute. Eight members of the Executive Council shall constitute a quorum.

Article VIII. Subject to the approval of the American Bankers Association, this constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote, provided that notice of any proposed amendment shall have been submitted to the Secretary of the Institute at least thirty days before the annual convention, published in the official publication of the Institute and submitted to the Executive Council of the Institute for report by said Council to the convention under the regular order of business.

INSTITUTE GRADUATES.

Tangible Acquirements.

ARLINGTON, WIS.—D. W. Poor.

BALTIMORE—Roland Benjamin, John Broening, Jr., Geo. W. Collars, Raymond B. Cox, H. S. Dixon,

W. K. Erdman, W. H. B. Evans, James D. Garrett, Geo. P. Gleisner, Adrian J. Grape, P. S. Hensel, Louis W. Jenkins, O. G. W. Levy, E. J. Lucke, H. W. Lucke, Geo. A. Lyons, J. W. McElroy, Jr., Charles H. Mueller, Geo. Ott, Grason Ray, W. Wilson Taylor, Thos. C. Thatcher, Carl E. Wagner, J. Osborne Wilhelm.

BEMIDJI, MINN.—A. G. Wedge, Jr.

BOSTON—E. G. S. Baltazzi, R. H. Bean, H. W. Bond, Paul B. Brown, Ralph N. Butterworth, Albert J. Carter, Robert W. Coburn, Laurence G. Dean, Arthur E. Fitch, Horace S. Ford, Lloyd A. Frost, George W. Healey, Robert C. Kinney, E. F. Larned, P. P. Mason, C. H. Marston, James P. Mountain, Arthur B. Nash, Frank T. Olmstead, Olaf Olsen, C. A. Rathbone, Robert B. Raymond, Geo. M. Rich, Percival Sayward, Herbert E. Stone, E. Payson Upham, Randall A. Whittier, Arthur O. Yeames, Harold A. Yeames.

BUFFALO—Frank Noble, George D. Sears, M. J. Kinney, Geo. B. McPhail, James Rattray, Victor L. Reisch.

BUTTE, MONT.—George T. Watts.

CHATTANOOGA—A. M. Dickerson, T. R. Durham, D. H. Griswold, Charles W. Hall, W. G. McMurray, Louis H. Potter, E. B. Shadden, F. L. Underwood.

CHICAGO—G. E. Bangs, Charles L. Beers, A. R. Bennett, H. L. Benson, Wilbur S. Blanchard, Lester B. Brady, Wm. Brueback, Robert J. Clarke, Charles S. Cole, F. A. Crandall, W. H. Damon, Harold W. Dorn, O. W. Draeger, Herman E. Ellefson, Joel W. S. Flesh, Adolph Floreen, Paul Foerster, Jr., Wm. R. Forsberg, Fred. B. Frizell, E. J. Goit, Grover A. Guthaus, C. S. Hall, Robert E. Hanneman, Harry C. Hein, E. D. Hulbert, James E. Hull, W. E. Hutschmeuter, E. W. Jaeger, Charles Johnson, Fred C. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, Walter L. Johnson, David Johnstone, Herbert Jones, J. R. Julin, Thad. S. Kerr, A. L. Koopman, O. J. Kuhn, F. LePelley, Frederick L. Lothrop, T. S. McCarty, V. C. McGill, Roy R. Marquart, Louis J. Meahl, Walter Andrew Mueller, E. J. Mulvihill, F. E. Musgrove, Thos. J. Nugent, W. W. O'Brien, M. F. O'Connor, James E. O'Riley, Carl Otto, Charles A. Peterson, Louis Rich, John W. Rubecamp, T. G. Schafrank, C. E. Schiffner, J. C. Shirley, E. M. Stanton, Robert I. Simons, Harry S. Smale, S. L. Southard, Elmo Stevenson, Frank C. Tank, F. H. Thiese, Owen V. Van Camp, J. A. Walker, Wm. E. Walker, Charles W. Wilson, Ralph C. Wilson.

CINCINNATI—Geo. C. Bauer, John P. H. Brewster, Charles W. Dupuis, Herman J. Guckenberger, D. J. Lyons, Henry J. Mergler, Arthur J. Schmitt, Wm. E. Strautman, Howard D. Thomas.

CLEVELAND—James E. Adcock, Frank L. Archer, Harvey B. Chappell, Harry W. Dirksen, William F. Finley, Ernest L. Geffine, W. R. Green, Fred. J. Greiner, Clay Herrick, Henry H. McKee, Frank B. Mellen, William H. Miller, Charles W. Oldroyd, P. J. Slach.

DALLAS—H. P. May.

DENVER—G. A. Asking, Wm. O. Bird, George A. Brown.

DETROIT—I. H. Baker, Charles E. Clark, C. L. Cross, Joseph C. Friedel, Charles J. Higgins, Frank Temple.

DULUTH—John L. Evans, Henry Grieser, C. J.

Grogan, R. C. Kreimer, G. H. McCarthy, H. C. Matzke, A. W. Taylor, John R. Wells.

EASTON, ILL.—J. H. Heberling.

FORT SMITH—C. B. Herbert, E. Peninger.

FLUSHING, L. I.—Alfred G. Freeman.

INDIANAPOLIS—B. C. Downey.

HAVANA, CUBA—James C. Martine.

KALISPELL, MONT.—H. V. Alward.

KANSAS CITY—C. W. Allendoerfer, Jerome Thralls.

LE SUEUR CENTER, MINN.—S. H. Whitney.

LOS ANGELES—H. E. Allen, Leo S. Chandler, A. S. Forman, H. C. Hurst, P. W. de Lacy, S. W. Murray, W. H. Thomson, Edw. H. Wallace.

LOUISVILLE—John T. Bate, Charles C. Carter.

MEMPHIS—Dwight M. Armstrong, Lawrence C. Humes.

MILWAUKEE—Carl Anderson, George Anson, E. J. Bauer, C. W. Brew, J. H. Daggett, H. J. Dreher, W. H. Hasse, Carl Jeske, J. L. Kennedy, C. G. Lawler, Daniel T. Leisk, Otto N. Ludwig, Frank T. Nicolai, J. H. Puelicher, S. R. Quaden, H. W. Roehr, A. W. Scheer, Edward Schranz, Jr., Christie Sherman, J. G. Swift, H. H. Van Male, Alexander Wall.

MINNEAPOLIS—I. F. Cotton, E. A. Ripley, Gray Warren, Geo. Struthers.

NASHVILLE—W. R. Anderson, Bradley Currey, J. H. Dillard, Andrew C. Dorris, F. H. Houston, John Morcombe, C. R. Puryear, G. H. Donaldson, J. M. Flanigen.

NEW ORLEANS—Joseph L. Benton, Victor L. Bernard, Fritz Borgenmeister, John Dane, Richard G. Fitzgerald, Harry Hardie, R. S. Hecht, William B. Machado, Robert J. Palfrey, Frank L. Ramos.

NEW YORK CITY—A. F. Albro, Newton D. Alling, Louis Auperin, K. L. Baker, A. M. Barrett, M. F. Bauer, W. C. Becker, Andrew A. Benton, J. B. Birmingham, R. W. Brett, J. A. Broderick, S. J. Brooks, F. J. Brown, C. F. Bruder, Jr., Charles W. Cary, O. H. Cheney, Wm. Clements, T. J. Connellan, T. F. Costello, W. I. Dey, C. L. Dunkle, C. B. Egan, F. W. Ellsworth, E. H. Ensell, Charles Feuerstein, S. K. Fischer, Samuel B. Friend, B. P. Gooden, C. W. Griffin, V. F. Hann, J. M. Harding, Wm. C. Heinkel, A. W. Hudson, W. C. Hutton, W. N. Hyne, H. H. Irish, H. T. Jones, Orrin R. Judd, E. F. E. Jung, R. P. Kavanagh, G. P. Kennedy, Fred. I. Kent, W. H. Kniffin, Jr., L. A. Kraushaar, Wm. J. Liebertz, E. G. McWilliam, J. A. Neilson, L. H. Ohlogge, E. L. Stewart-Patterson, W. L. Peel, G. Lawrence Pegram, W. E. Pierson, H. M. Priest, T. A. Pyterman, L. N. Roe, R. J. Romlein, Wm. M. Rosendale, Thomas H. Ryan, E. K. Satterly, E. T. Schenck, Edward Simpson, A. C. Steffan, Henry C. Steinau, R. W. Taylor, H. L. Tepe, W. M. Van Deusen, Milton L. Wicks, G. B. Williams, A. T. Wolfe.

OAKLAND—John Davidson, Frank M. Cerini, John E. Gustafson, L. H. Heacock, Frank C. Mortimer.

PHILADELPHIA—Robert C. Alexander, E. Leslie Allison, Edward C. Bell, F. H. Bendig, E. F. Benner, M. E. Benton, James B. Borden, R. M. Brandriff, Darsey Butler, R. W. Campbell, Jos. S. Clark, J. K.

Cope, Jr., C. Chester Craig, David Craig, A. L. Crispen, E. J. Davis, H. E. Delly, Elmer G. Dutton, A. D. Eaches, Arthur R. Elmer, Charles B. Engle, Wm. S. Evans, Frank C. Eves, Anthony G. Felix, Carl W. Fenninger, Jacob Frank, R. U. Frey, W. G. Friedgen, Morton Frick, H. J. Haas, J. H. Hall, John D. Hayes, Charles H. Henry, W. E. Hitchcock, Charles R. Horton, J. T. A. Hosbach, A. A. Keiser, Eli Kindig, Jr., J. C. Knox, Harry Kollock, Vincent B. Kulp, E. N. Matsinger, W. A. Nickert, Charles T. Patton, A. W. Pickford, Howard M. Potter, M. D. Reinhold, Adin P. Rich, John R. Roberts, C. P. Rowland, T. H. Runcie, T. A. Ryan, T. W. Scattergood, Thos. W. Smith, Freas Brown Snyder, Milton W. Stevenson, F. A. Stickney, Robt. G. Test, J. L. Thornton, E. H. Thurman, Stuart White, A. H. Wilson, Earl S. Wilson, M. J. Woerner, O. Howard Wolfe, John H. Wood.

PITTSBURGH.—S. V. Barton, A. G. Boal, J. I. Buchanan, Samuel Carothers, James Carson, A. H. Copeland, Edwin S. Eggers, William G. Gundelfinger, B. O. Hill, Alpha K. King, Geo. H. Leitch, Andrew P. Martin, W. E. Palmer, Robert Patterson, Harry J. Pearls, H. B. Powell, Jr., J. E. Rovensky, A. W. Schreiber, A. B. Shaw, Samuel M. Shelly, John H. Tawney, John DeM. Werts, D. C. Willis.

PROVIDENCE—E. A. Havens.

ROCHESTER—John Henderson, Jr., E. Mutschler, C. F. Rothmeyer, F. M. Simpson, Frank S. Thomas.

ROSSBURG, OHIO—Albert W. Kehrner.

SALEM, VA.—C. W. Beerbower.

SALT LAKE CITY—T. W. Ball, Q. B. Kelly.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—John C. Mason.

SAN FRANCISCO—Henry L. Clapp, W. A. Day.

SCRANTON—John Benfield, Joseph Davis, George B. Dimmick, H. L. Dimmick, A. L. Dymond, T. A. Gibbons, J. D. D. Gladding, John Greiner, Jr., L. A. Howell, W. B. Kramer, E. R. Kreitner, George C. Nye, T. A. Martinetti, F. H. Pierce, Wm. Rodriguez, Harry J. Ryan, Norris S. Swisher.

SEATTLE—Ralph H. MacMichael, L. H. Woolfolk.

ST. LOUIS—S. B. Blair, Ralph W. Bugbee, Franklin L. Johnson, F. J. Miller, Byron W. Moser, Walter A. Wilkinson.

ST. PAUL—F. H. Delaney, Albert Johnson, H. S. Fairchild, E. O. Nordstrom, Gilbert C. Utz.

WASHINGTON—F. G. Addison, Jr., Albert H. Bedford, Charles D. Boyer, A. C. Chewing, A. B. Claxton, M. L. Dinwiddie, C. H. Doing, Jr., Dr. H. C. Duffy, Charles C. Eckloff, C. Louis Eckloff, Joshua Evans, Jr., J. D. Faber, Philip M. Garnett, Chris J. Gockeler, F. V. Grayson, H. V. Haynes, Ernest E. Herrell, W. F. D. Herron, J. Burr Johnson, Lawrence H. Killmon, E. T. Love, Donald H. Manning, A. M. Nevius, Carroll Pierce, Maurice J. Pierce, James M. Roberts, Jr., Vincent B. Smith, W. W. Spaid, A. R. Vareka, H. P. White, Maurice Wilkins, E. S. Wolfe, J. Cassin Williams.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—Edward L. Taylor.

WRIGHTSVILLE, PA.—Charles H. Moore.

ZEELAND, MICH.—Thomas Keppel.

THE UNTRODDEN WAY.

By Timothy Hay.

THOSE members of the Institute and bankers in general who are interested in the great work of reform, not excepting those who are enrolled in the cause of education and others engaged in introducing better banking methods, such as the Numerical System, will be comforted by the following from Collier's Weekly: "The man who follows the untrodden way often grows sore of foot and lonely of heart. Whether it is in the primitive wilderness or through the jungle of established wrongs and customs, the way will be thorny and rocky and beset by cunning savagery. And even those who are to follow after and enjoy the blessings of the healthier, happier way often jibe and rail at the lonely man of faith breaking the new road. And yet, with all the opposition and hardship and loneliness, there is a zest in walking the untrodden way. There is a thrill of high purpose and a lure of faith unknown to the plodders on the dull road of Let-Us-Alone. Even the hardship of it calls to the man willing to work; the battle of it stirs the man whose courage is ready to defend the weak and the needy; and the originality of it lures the man of imagination. Sometimes the snug man in the coolness of his own shade tree pities the toiler on the unbeaten track. But he sees only the outside hardship of what seems a thankless task. He never knows the satisfaction of a grim purpose fought to the finish, the thrill of the bugle call far ahead on the untrodden road, nor sees visions, in his weariest hour, of throngs who shall come after, singing the songs of a truer freedom, and gathering the fruit that grows along the better way of life which he has found for them."

SOUND TALK.

W. P. SHARER, of Zanesville, O., is one of the hard-headed sort of bankers identified with the prosperity of the Middle West. He got his banking education—and plenty of it—by the hard and soft knocks of experience, but realizes that the American Institute of Banking affords more direct if not more impressive methods. In his recent address as President of the Ohio Bankers Association, Mr. Sharer said: "A work which should receive more attention and encouragement from our association is that of the American Institute of Banking. The work which these young men are doing deserves our unqualified support, and I hope to see its influence spread to every nook and corner of Ohio. Give the young men in your employ an opportunity to improve and advance themselves—I frequently hear some bank official express regret that he has no understudy—no one to whom authority could be safely delegated in case of emergency. I fear in many, if not most of such cases, the fault lies with the official, and not with the clerk. Help these young fellows along and encourage them in everything that tends to make of them good citizens and good bankers, and should an occasion arise whereby they are suddenly called to positions of responsibility, they will discharge their duties to your entire satisfaction."

ADDRESS ALL OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.



State of New York
Banking Department.

BMB ALBANY, July 24th, 1912.

Geo. C. Van Tuyl, Jr.
Superintendent.

Mr. George E. Allen
Educational Director
5 Nassau St, New York City.

My dear Mr. Allen:-

I am in receipt of your kind letter of July 18th, and can assure you that it is with pleasure that I became a member of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking.

I must admit that before assuming the office of Superintendent of Banks, I was almost entirely unfamiliar with the work of the Association; but coming in contact with the Examiners of this Department, whom I consider the best in the United States, I was delighted to find that many were graduates of the Institute. An Association that can create such a class of efficient men in the profession of banking not only deserves the thanks of this Department, but has rendered great service to the State of New York.

I not only have joined the Association, but have recommended, if not insisted, that all actively connected with this Department, who have not had the benefit of your Association, obtain it as soon as they possibly can.

Wishing you all the success that you surely deserve, I beg to remain

Very respectfully,

Geo. C. Van Tuyl, Jr.
Superintendent of Banks.



Institute Convention

A STRONG PROGRAM ARRANGED FOR SALT LAKE CITY.

Studies in Western Life and Industry—Array of Distinguished Speakers on Timely Topics—Symposiums by In- stitute Experts.

THE Program Committee begs leave to give to the Institute the completed program for the Salt Lake City Convention. The few lines of type represent the work of six months. The primary desire of the Committee has been to present a program broad in scope, comprehensive of the thought engrossing men at the present time, and with speakers the best and most worthy of delivering a message at once inspiring and worth remembering. We also endeavored, and perhaps our success has created a little pride which desires that it be made known, to secure speakers of such character and reputation that our program should not be shamed into unworthiness when comparison with those of other organizations should be made. We have given to the Institute what we deem to be a logical basis for discussion and mental stimulus and trust it may do its full share in making the Salt Lake City Convention one of many pleasant and fruitful memories.

Respectfully submitted,
H. J. DREHER, Chairman.
WM. A. DAY,
WM. O. BIRD,
Q. B. KELLY,

Program Committee.

PROGRAM.

Tenth Annual Convention American Institute of
Banking, Salt Lake City, Utah.

EVENING OF ARRIVAL:

Registration of Delegates.

FIRST SESSION, WEDNESDAY, A. M.:

Invocation, Reverend P. A. Simpkin.

Addresses of Welcome:

On behalf of the State, Honorable William
Spry, Governor of Utah.

On behalf of the City, Honorable Samuel C.
Park, Mayor of Salt Lake City.

On behalf of the Bankers, Honorable W. S.

McCornick, President McCornick & Co.,
Bankers.

Response to Addresses of Welcome:

To the Governor, Mr. Carroll Pierce, Chair-
man of the Executive Council of the In-
stitute.

To the Mayor, Mr. Carroll Pierce, Chairman
of the Executive Council of the Institute.

To the Bankers, Mr. Carroll Pierce, Chairman
of the Executive Council of the Institute.

Greetings from the American Bankers Asso-
ciation, by Col. Fred. E. Farnsworth, General
Secretary.

President's Annual Address.

Report of Executive Council.

Report of Secretary.

Report of Treasurer.

Adjournment.

SECOND SESSION, Wednesday P. M.:

THE WEST:

"Its Mining Industry," Judge Edward F. Col-
born, Salt Lake City, Utah.

"The Old West and the New," Honorable
Duncan McKinlay, Surveyor of Customs,
San Francisco, Cal.

"Its Banking Possibilities," Mr. James K.
Lynch, Vice-President First National
Bank, San Francisco, Cal.

Adjournment.

THIRD SESSION, Thursday A. M.

Symposium by Bank Men:

(a) "The Numerical Transit System." Dis-
cussion led by Mr. O. Howard Wolfe, Sec-
retary Clearing House Section, A. B. A.

(b) "The Extension and Development of the
Clearing House System." Discussion led
by Mr. Jerome Thralls, Manager Kansas
City Clearing House Association.

Adjournment.

FOURTH SESSION, Friday A. M.

Addresses:

"The Control of Industrial Combinations En-
gaged in Interstate Commerce," Honorable
W. E. Borah, United States Senator
from Idaho.

"International Peace as a Factor in the Ex-
tension and Development of American
Banking Power," Dr. David Starr Jordan,
President of Leland Stanford, Jr.
University.

Adjournment.

FIFTH SESSION, Friday P. M.

Reports of Committees.

Election of Officers.

Choosing of Convention City.

Adjournment sine die.

Entertainment Program.

WEDNESDAY, August 21.

12.15 P. M. Organ Recital.

4.00 P. M. Trip to Emigration Canyon for the Ladies.

8.30 P. M. Smoker at the Commercial Club.

THURSDAY, August 22.

4.15 P. M. Trip to Saltair Beach.

6.30 P. M. Luncheon in Ship Cafe.

8.00 P. M. Dancing in the Pavilion.

FRIDAY, August 23.

9.00 A. M. Sightseeing Touring in Automobiles for the Ladies.

8.30 P. M. Reception at the Hotel Utah (both Ladies and Gentlemen).

SATURDAY, August 24.

8.30 A. M. Trip to Bingham and Garfield. Return to be made at 4.30 P. M. Inspection of Properties of American Smelting & Refining Company.

A PROPHECY.

By Max Adamsky.

In spite of knocks outside and IN,
The Standard Study Course will WIN.

A STEP FORWARD.

By H. J. Dreher.

THE Institute is now one of the permanent organizations of the nation. It is also one of the largest in paid membership. Its influence should be vital and broad, as much so as the profession of which it is an integral part is a vital agency in the material institutions which men have built up through centuries of civilization.

Ten years, in the long ages which have been, is but a flash, and yet ten years is a long time for an organization to emerge from its period of inception to that larger field of service, which must be entered shall its existence result in highest good. The development of the Institute has been slow. As in all other men-made institutions permanent good has often been subordinated to expediency, necessary or selfish. And yet, withal, the growth of the Institute has been steady, and, better, it has been sound.

In the growth of nations distinctive periods of progress stamp their influence upon history. Each period marks its emergence into another by some striking act which initiates larger conceptions of duty and service. So it is, in degree, in all other institutions of men. The Institute has now completed its first period; its emergence into another has commenced and the document proclaiming that transition is the new constitution, embodying larger and broader ideals than have yet obtained.

The most striking clause in that proposed constitution, the one capable when properly construed and made effective of largest benefit is that designated Article 2, commencing: "A system of post graduate study shall be established," etc.; and ending: "Institute graduates who meet requirements in such post-graduate study shall be known as Associates of the Institute."

As the Institute certificate crystallized the very

reason for existence of the Institute, so this new post-graduate course must crystallize into vital force the ideals of broader service and greater usefulness held by such a large number of members throughout the country.

That this may effectively be done, I propose that to Article 2 of the proposed constitution there be added after the word "Institute," at the end of such article as now written, this sentence: "Such Associates of the Institute shall at the earliest expedient time permanently organize under such form and rules as they, with the consent of the Executive Council of the Institute, shall deem best."

Year by year the Institute accomplishes its present purposes through the medium of local chapters and the correspondence chapter. This method is necessary and logical, and it is also beneficial. And yet by it we have not, nor ever can, secure that co-operation, that harmonizing of ideas, that unit action without which the Institute will never impress its influence upon the nation and its commercial system.

I grant that as the results of chapter work many strong men of large abilities have attained high and influential positions in the banking world, and are quietly yet steadily and efficiently wielding a strong power for good. I grant that the Institute as it has been, has accomplished these results, and if it is to be judged by its products these will more than justify its existence.

And yet there is a vital defect in Institute polity as it now exists. That defect is the lack of a continuous, consistent policy of development in the relation of the Institute to the activities of its members and to those external movements which are ever changing the profession of which it is a part and the economic relations of men and nations.

There now exist in the Institute but two media for the exchange of ideas, one the Bulletin, the other the annual convention. The Bulletin to a large degree but records the monthly progress of chapters and is therefore to that extent, of limited scope and influence. The annual convention would serve a larger purpose, as its contacts are more personal, were it not for the indisputable fact that the great majority of the personnel of each convention is a changing one. But very few chapters number amongst the annual delegations many men who have attended previous conventions. There are some individual instances, granted, but on the whole the condition is as above stated. With such a condition is it possible for continuity of thought and action working toward the ultimate accomplishment of a principle to exist to any sensible degree?

A great forward step in higher Institute education is about to be undertaken. Out of many thoughts and suggestions is finally crystallized an ideal. A class of men is about to be started which shall embody within itself the advanced thought of the Institute. These men, shall the course be comprehensive enough, will be capable in every way of facing Institute problems and aiding in their solution. And more, this will be a permanent, growing body which can and should at each convention meet annually for discussion and exchange of ideas, and which will supply in the necessary degree that continuity of thought and action now lacking, as I believe, and de-

tering the Institute through its want from realizing its full measure of usefulness. When you consider that the Fellow Class under the proposed constitution shall hereafter be augmented in membership only from Institute graduates, surely it is reasonable to say, *prima facie* at least, that no class of men could be better entrusted to discuss and work for the accomplishment of permanent ideals of service than those who have through the successful pursuit of the most advanced work the Institute offers become Associates.

For the union of these men into an active working body, for the benefit which shall result to the Institute from the discussion in assembly by them of its problems and its welfare, for the continuity of thought and action which shall result from an annual gathering of the same minds to discuss new situations and remedy old through new proposals, and for the incentive to advanced study and the firmer establishment of education, I propose the additional sentence to Article 2 sincerely trusting it may be adopted.

FIELDS FOR NEW CHAPTERS.

By Thomas Russell.

WHILE chapters in small cities have seldom proved successful, there are several metropolitan centers in the United States still chapterless. Certainly there ought to be chapters in Worcester, New Haven, Utica, Columbus, Indianapolis, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Oklahoma City, El Paso and Houston.

BALTIMORE.

By Chas. H. Mueller.

OF the work accomplished during the past year the report of our Educational Committee stands out most prominently. Out of a class with an enrollment of 90 at the beginning of the season, 23 members finished the course in Banking Law and successfully passed the examination. Of this number the following ten members received the Institute Certificate: Messrs. George A. Lyons, W. H. B. Evans, T. Osborn Wilhelm, Carl E. Wagner, Thomas C. Thatcher, E. J. Lucke, Heber S. Dixon, James W. McElroy, Jr., Hilary W. Lucke, Louis W. Jenkins. The following members received a credit towards a Certificate: Messrs. Walter E. Keene, Edward G. Rusk, Percy W. Jones, Carroll M. Wright, Thomas C. Atkinson, James G. B. Moore, Oliver C. White, Albert P. C. Krieger, T. Reese Corneliuss, Leroy W. Collimus, Donald Reitz, Theodore C. Thomas, Louis W. Jaeger. The Committee, of which Charles C. Duke, was Chairman, are to be congratulated upon this splendid showing as there were many obstacles encountered during the year which had to be overcome.

The officers for the coming year were elected at a meeting of the Board of Governors, held in June. After a very spirited election, Louis W. Jenkins, of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank, was elected President; John A. Graham, of the National Marine Bank, Vice-President; Charles H. Mueller, of the Maryland National Bank, Secretary, and John Broening, Jr., of the German Bank, Treasurer. The first

official work of Mr. Jenkins was attending the annual convention of the Maryland State Bankers, held recently.

Baltimore Chapter is justly proud of the record made by their past Presidents, and the past year has been no exception as Robert S. Mooney, who filled an unexpired term has been elected to an official position, being Vice-President of the Equitable Mortgage & Trust Company, of Baltimore. Mr. Mooney, while having been a member of the chapter for many years, did not take an active interest until 1909, when he was elected to the Board of Governors. In 1910, having impressed upon the members of the board his capabilities and interest in chapter work, was elected President. In 1911, upon the resignation of



ROBERT S. MOONEY.

Clifton K. Wells as President, Mr. Mooney was unanimously elected to fill the unexpired term. During his administrations the chapter has been carried on very successfully, noteworthy in the study classes which have increased materially in the past several years. This is another case in which personal study and endeavor, coupled with Institute work, has been the means of starting a successful career. At the time Mr. Mooney first was attracted by the Institute work he was a collection clerk at the Merchants National Bank. During his presidency he made an address before the Maryland Bankers Convention, which drew the attention of the banking fraternity and in a short while it was announced that he had been called as Manager of the Transit Department at the Citizens National Bank, and from there to the Vice-Presidency of the Equitable Mortgage and Trust Company. Baltimore Chapter wishes and feels certain of his success in his new position, and we trust that we will always have his support in chapter affairs.

The delegation from Baltimore Chapter to the convention to be held at Salt Lake City August 21, 22 and 23 will be composed of Louis W. Jenkins,

President, Farmers & Merchants National Bank; Raymond B. Cox, Fourth National Bank, New York City; Herbert H. Owens, Farmers & Merchants National Bank; James D. Garrett, Central Savings Bank; Hilary W. Lucke, Calvert Bank. While the delegation is not as large a one as we would like to see, yet the calibre of the men to represent our chapter is such that we feel certain the best interests of the Institute will be given the attention of the Baltimore delegation.

BIRMINGHAM.

By H. H. Brown.

BIRMINGHAM CHAPTER held its regular monthly meeting July 16, at the clubrooms in the Clarke Building. The intense heat and the vacation period being in effect just now, the number of members in attendance was rather small. The program consisted of an address on "Protests," by Louis C. Adelson, of the First National Bank, which proved very interesting. After this, two papers which were submitted in the recent prize contest, and of which especial mention had been made, were read. The first paper was by J. V. Cowart, of the First National Bank, on "Loans and Discounts," and the second by L. C. Collins, of the Traders National Bank, on "Transit Items." The general discussion, which always proves an item of interest among the members, was of needed legislation to prevent writing of checks by persons having no funds in the bank. It was decided to appoint a committee to look into the matter, and make recommendations at the next meeting on August 20.

The study class had its usual meeting on July 23, taking up "Collections and Transits." The subject being too much for one discussion, it will be continued at the next meeting.

BOSTON.

By Herbert E. Stone.

THE chief activity in chapter work this month has been the obtaining of delegates for the Salt Lake City convention, and the committee takes pleasure in reporting that the following-named members will represent the chapter at the convention: Robert H. Bean, National Union Bank; Harry W. Bond, First National Bank; Horace S. Ford, Old Colony Trust Co.; George B. Fox, National Shawmut Bank; William T. Killoren, American Trust Co.; Charles H. Marston, National Shawmut Bank; Frank A. Newell, National Shawmut Bank; Roger F. Nichols, Commonwealth Trust Co.; Robert B. Raymond, Eliot National Bank.

The above-named delegates will join the eastern and southern delegates at New York city, leaving in a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad on Friday, August 16, arriving at Pittsburgh in the evening, where they will be taken in hand by the Pittsburgh chapter. At the conclusion of the entertainment they will leave for Chicago, arriving in the Windy City at 1 p. m., spending the rest of the day and night there and starting for Denver the next morning, arriving at that city on the 20th, where they will be the guests of the Denver chapter. The

party will leave Denver at 3 a. m., on Wednesday, the 21st, arriving at Salt Lake City at 7 o'clock on the morning of the convention. The special train will be made up of the best equipment the Pennsylvania Railroad can furnish, and the trip to the convention is expected to be one of great pleasure to the delegates, inasmuch as it will be possible to mingle with the delegates from other Eastern and Southern cities, thereby furnishing an excellent opportunity to discuss chapter work.

While our delegation is not as large as last year, we are happy to say its size is in no way due to lack of interest, for several institutions would like to have been represented, but found the summer vacation plans such as to present difficulties which could not be overcome. This increased interest of the bank officials in our work is certainly very encouraging to the officers and members of the chapter, and the hearty reception which these officials gave our com-



R. H. BEAN.

mittee, having in charge the work of soliciting delegates, was most pleasing and encouraging. It is a matter of much pride that Boston Chapter will appear in a convention for the first time, having on its membership roll a number who have earned Institute Graduate Certificates. During the past year we have graduated twenty-seven men and have recorded forty-five men with one credit, thus assuring a large group of graduates at the end of the present year. Considering the age of our chapter, we believe that this record will compare favorably with any of the chapters in the country. In accomplishing the above result we believe that the chapter is successfully doing its duty in furthering the objects for which the Institute stands.

The July meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the American Trust Co. Camp at Lake Pearl, Wrentham, on Saturday, July 27. Fourteen members of the Board were present, and greatly enjoyed the

hospitality shown them. Aside from indulging in the many festivities, they found time to have a short business session, but long enough to declare themselves in favor of requesting the president to allow the use of his name as a candidate for election to the Executive Council of the National organization. As an outcome of this action the following letter has been sent to the chapter of the Institute:

"At the regular meeting of the Board of Governors of Boston Chapter, held July 27, A. D. 1912, a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing Robert H. Bean, of the National Union Bank, as the candidate of the chapter at the Salt Lake City convention for the Executive Council of the Institute.

"From its inception Mr. Bean has rendered this chapter untiring and efficient service in committee and convention work; and as our President for the coming year and an Institute graduate, has perfected a program second to none in its educational features.

"Our membership would appreciate the election of our President to this important office in the Institute as a high honor to him and to Boston Chapter. We testify to the marked executive ability always displayed by him, his energy and zeal, and rest secure in the belief that he would reflect credit upon his chapter, and render the organization able service, if elected to this position for which we heartily endorse him.

CARL M. SPENCER, First Vice-President,
HORACE S. FORD, for the Committee.
DANIEL J. BYRNE, Secretary."

CHATTANOOGA.

Durham for Councilman.

WHEREAS, The Chattanooga Chapter, American Institute of Banking, during its existence of six years has always been active in educational work; and

Whereas, It has during this time had a man of extraordinary energy and ability, active in its affairs, who has always been foremost in promoting its educational and social usefulness; and

Whereas, He is a member of the Fellow Class, and a holder of the Institute's Certificate; and

Whereas, The term of the member from Chattanooga on the Executive Council expires this year; and

Whereas, We believe the interests of the Institute need the services of men of the highest executive and business ability;

Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the members of the Chattanooga Chapter, American Institute of Banking, believing that T. R. Durham would be of inestimable value as a Member of the Executive Council, American Institute of Banking, hereby endorse his nomination from the Fellow Class, for this office.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded for publication to the Bulletin of the American Institute of Banking.

CHATTANOOGA CHAPTER,
C. E. KIRKPATRICK, President.
C. W. HALL, Secretary.

CHICAGO.

By Herman E. Ellefson.

CHICAGO CHAPTER activities at the present time are almost entirely confined to outlining plans and policies for the coming season. Executive Committee meetings are held weekly and considerable time and labor are being expended in arranging what is expected to be the most successful season from every standpoint in the chapter's history. The Educational Committee has made a report in which a suggestion is made for conducting special classes in rhetoric and composition, and also in public speaking, in addition to the regular classes in Commercial and Financial Law and Finance and Political Economy. The recommendations of the Educational Committee for these classes were approved by the Executive Committee and arrangements are now being made for their opening late in September. Justifiable pride is taken in Chicago Chapter's record along educational lines the past few years, and judging from the interest displayed by those desiring to educate and advance themselves in their chosen profession the classes the coming year will be still better attended and more successful. It is also proposed to have an advanced class in Finance and Law in order that the members having the Institute degree may continue their studies along broader and more advanced lines. The details of this course are to be taken up later.

The Entertainment Committee is arranging a trolley party and dance to be held in August. Our "Summer Party" last year was very successful and it is expected that the coming affair will be very enjoyable to all those attending.

Chicago Chapter has extended a cordial invitation to all the delegates to the Salt Lake City convention, traveling via Chicago, to take advantage of the comfort to be enjoyed by using the splendid special train arranged for by George A. Jackson, Chairman of the Transportation Committee. This train is scheduled to leave Chicago Sunday, August 18, at 10 a. m. John W. Rubecamp, President of Chicago Chapter, has addressed letters to all the chapters likely to send delegates by way of Chicago, informing them of the special train and inviting them to join us here. Headquarters have been provided at the Hotel LaSalle, where visiting delegates, arriving before the time of departure of the train, will be well taken care of.

Harry S. Smale, Institute graduate and past-President of Chicago Chapter, has received the endorsement of our Chapter for the office of Secretary of the Institute, and it is hoped our friends in the other Chapters may be able to see their way clear to giving him their support at the Salt Lake City convention. Mr. Smale has been one of our hardest and most earnest workers for many years, and his experience and ability is such that he would fill the position of Secretary with credit to the Institute. The following resolution was unanimously passed by Chicago Chapter at an open meeting:

Whereas, Chicago Chapter, American Institute of Banking, has been extremely fortunate in having had as President for the past season a man who has

always had the progress and good of our chapter close to his heart, and who has displayed at all times great energy in fostering and promoting policies which have been of inestimable value to our organization;

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the members of Chicago Chapter hereby nominate and heartily endorse Harry S. Smale as Secretary of the American Institute of Banking, and that the Chicago delegates to the Salt Lake City convention be requested to do all in their power to further his candidacy and effect his election to the office mentioned."

We also express the esteem in which we hold Mr. Smale as a chapter worker and as a friend. He has served in various capacities, always with great credit, and for several years has contributed freely and unselfishly his time and energies to Chicago Chapter. He is an Institute graduate and has never forgotten that the fundamental basis of our existence is education and, we all know, has sacrificed much of his time and energy in furthering the progress of our chapter."

Chicago Chapter gave its annual summer outing Saturday, August 3, at High Lake, Ill., about 28 miles from Chicago, on the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Ry. Co. Special cars left the Fifth Avenue Terminal at 2.45 and 7.15 p. m., accommodating those desiring to have a picnic lunch in the country, and also those unable to leave the city until the evening. Coffee was served free of charge in the clubhouse, and the lunch was brought by those attending. Light refreshments were served in the evening. The bathing facilities were good and there also was a baseball game, as well as dancing, etc. The annual outing is for chapter members, their families and friends, and has always been a success.

CINCINNATI.

By William Beiser.

SINCE the writer last performed the pleasant duty of reporting on Cincinnati Chapter, there has been a very noticeable development among the members. Cincinnati Chapter is to be congratulated upon having a very large proportion of its membership deeply and actively interested in its welfare. There are many who are not unmindful of the instrumentality of this development and pay a just tribute to the organization through service. In connection with this development it is noticed that timidity has developed into confidence and that self-reliance has replaced diffidence. This development of the members and the fact that our energetic chairman has had a year's experience augurs well for a very successful year. Much attention has been given to debating during the year. It is the policy of the present administration to encourage this art. The President has appointed the following committees: Messrs. Mergler, Guckenberger and Schmitt, to give serious thought to the proposed changes in the constitution and report their findings and make recommendations to the Board. Mr. Steinkamp was appointed Chairman of the Membership Committee; Mr. Knauft Chairman of the Finance Committee; Mr.

Keam Chairman of the Hospitality Committee; Mr. Hagerty Chairman of the Entertainment Committee and Mr. Beiser Chairman of the Educational Committee. The following were elected as delegates to the Salt Lake City convention: Messrs. Sohn, Keam, Mergler, Benedict, Lyons and Smith.

DETROIT.

Hugh McClelland, Jr.

DETROIT CHAPTER will send the following members as delegates to the convention at Salt Lake City: W. H. Farr, The Peoples State Bank, President and Delegate-at-Large; Jos. Frudel, Peoples State Bank, Chas. E. Clark, Union Trust Co.; Allen S. McKenney, First National Bank; Henry J. Bridgeman, First National Bank; A. W. Schweitzer, Peninsular State Bank, and C. F. Niedermiller. We are presenting the name of Irving H. Baker for the office of Vice-President of the Institute. Mr. Baker is an ex-president of the chapter, has served on national committees, and is a holder of the Institute Certificate. He has been and is a faithful, energetic and an enthusiastic worker, and the members of Detroit Chapter are anxious to see him honored by an official position in the Institute.

FORT SMITH.

By E. Peninger.

WITH the election of officers on the night of June 26, our chapter closed out a most successful year's work. While possibly there has not been as much accomplished as might have been, under the circumstances the retiring officers feel that their efforts have been appreciated by the interest manifested throughout the entire season's program. As near as could be the work for the winter was outlined by the first of last September, and that program has been followed throughout the past nine months with one or two minor exceptions. Some social features were mixed in with the regular course, but hard study was the principal feature. Once each month we had a lecture on a vital topic by some of the best talent obtainable in our city. The following subjects were discussed: "The law of Contracts," "Credit," "Needed State Legislation," "Ethics in Law and Banking," "Russian Finance," "Negotiable Instruments" and "Deeds, Mortgages and Wills." In addition to these the boys had three debates, which were very interesting and instructive. On the 28th of June eight took the examination in Commercial and Banking Law. Two were awarded Institute Certificates in March, and one hopes to take the examination in Banking and Finance this month and also secure an Institute Certificate.

The following officers were elected to serve through the coming year: Wood Netherland, Arkansas Valley Trust Co., President; Clyde Herbert, First National Bank, Vice-President, and R. H. Kagy, Merchants National Bank, Secretary-Treasurer. As yet we have not chosen our delegate to the convention.

JACKSONVILLE.

By E. T. Schenck.

UNLIKE most chapters we are continuing our class studies during the summer months, due to the progressive class of men constituting our membership, who are inclined to make the most of the opportunity to secure knowledge as offered by the Institute. Under the able leadership of our amiable President, Mr. Henry G. Aird, the membership has increased from 72 charter members in June to our present number, 113; and our attendance each Friday night has increased in proportion, notwithstanding the warm weather. At our third meeting in July the following very thoughtful and meritorious paper, written by our fellow member, R. A. Yockey, teller of the Guaranty Trust & Savings Bank, was read by him before the chapter:

"Since loans and discounts furnish the chief source of revenue to the bank, it is therefore the most important branch of the business, so that it naturally behooves those of us who have chosen the banking business as our profession to become thoroughly conversant with this department in all of its phases. The experience which most of us here have had in this branch of our business deals with the proper disposition of the paper after it has been passed upon by the person or persons authorized to make the loans, and while most of us are thoroughly familiar with the system employed by our respective banks in the handling of loans and discounts, I doubt if very many of us have ever studied the subject extensively from the viewpoint of the officer or board on whom the responsibility of loaning the money of our depositors is placed. How many of us have studied the essential points to be considered in the granting of credit, the life of all business, or how many of us could intelligently analyze the financial statement given by our customer as a basis for the extension of credit? Modern banking usage defines loans as being paper secured by collateral of some sort, such as stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc., while discounts cover all other paper handled for the bank's customers.

"Most authorities hold that the chief element to be considered in extending credit is character or moral risk, placing this above security or collateral, though of course they do not despise good collateral, as making the loan doubly secure. The main point to be considered in investing the money of the bank is that since the greater part of the deposits is payable at the option of, or on demand of the depositor, the banker must have sufficient of his resources in as liquid condition as possible, in order to meet these demands. We have no safer class of security than a mortgage, and yet a long time loan secured by a mortgage on the most valuable piece of realty in the community would be of little assistance in case of a run on the bank.

"It would seem therefore to the student of banking that the ideal paper for the banker to invest most extensively in would be the demand or short term note of the individual or firm, known for his or their character and integrity, as well as ability and willingness to pay; and taking this class of commercial paper as our standard, we are first confronted

with the elements which go to make a good loan, viz., character, ability and convertibility, and we naturally ask how are these elements best determined? The moral risk, of course, is best judged by personal acquaintance, where possible, but often the banker has to use mercantile reports, and the information gleaned from the experience of others, together with such knowledge as to habits and daily life of the borrower as he is able to obtain.

"The statement of the assets and liabilities is the basis for determining the ability of the borrower to pay his paper, and while a man of character would not mis-state his financial condition wilfully, still many times he may be deceived as to his true worth, therefore the banker must analyze the statement, making his own deductions for possible overestimation; he must be able to judge the salability of the merchandise on hand, whether the borrower is a close collector, or if he is carrying too many past due accounts, and whether his liabilities are too great in proportion to his capital. All these points and more must be carefully considered in determining the convertibility of the paper, for upon them depend his ability to pay his notes at maturity. In short, the credit man in a bank must possess an analytical mind and a vast fund of information on all subjects, must be a student of human nature, all of which are only gained by hard study, close application to business, and keeping abreast the times.

"We all hope to reach the pinnacle of our profession, and should the honor and opportunity come to us, we must have the knowledge and ability to grasp it. Men high in the business, with years of practical experience have prepared the course of the American Institute of Banking, which is offered at almost no cost to us other than some little effort on our part, and it seems to me as though we should all put our shoulders to the wheel and help make Jacksonville Chapter a success, and through it help ourselves to a broader knowledge of our profession."

LOUISVILLE.

By H. L. Earley.

OWING to the summer recess, things are a little quiet in the chapter, except for the work we are doing to secure the convention for Louisville next year. However, we are planning for a big session during the coming term. At that time, we are counting on having an able instructor in Law, and everybody is looking forward with great pleasure to the opening of the term.

S. B. Lynd, Cashier of the Citizens National Bank, of this city, who has given us several good addresses, is in Switzerland with his son, and Mr. Zahner, one of our former Presidents, a man who holds an Institute Certificate, is very ably holding down his position as Cashier of the bank.

Louisville is sending men to Salt Lake City who are fully capable and will unquestionably prove to the convention that Louisville is the ideal place to hold the 1913 convention of the Institute.

NEW ORLEANS.

By W. W. Sutcliffe, Jr.

ALTHOUGH our busy season is over for a few months, still there is a great deal of activity in our camp. The convention is holding our attention at present, and about ten of us will make the pilgrimage to Salt Lake City fully prepared and equipped to elect our ex-President, Mr. Irwin L. Bourgeois, to the National Treasurership. We expect to go via Chicago, Denver and Colorado Springs, and return to New Orleans via San Francisco and Los Angeles.

NEW YORK.

By Harold S. Schultz.

In the last Chaptergram it was announced that a complete schedule of our courses for next year would be published at this time. Instead of giving the entire schedule however, at this time it has been thought wise to give only a part of it, the remainder to be published in the September number of the Bulletin. The following extract from our "Announcement" which will be published on or about the 20th of August, will explain the work to be given in the Practical Banking Course on Tuesday evenings.

"First year course for candidates for the certificate. This course aims to cover all the essential details of the banking profession without regard for the many divisions into which it is now separated. It is especially designed for the younger banker, to inform him of the necessary steps to be taken to reach a high degree of efficiency. It is given by chapter men who have become successful in their various departments and who are therefore well qualified to instruct others. Committee in charge consists of John Williams, A. W. Hudson, Henry Billman and George V. McLaughlin.

LECTURE 1.—October 8, 1912.

Organization.

1. National banks.
2. State banks in New York.
3. Trust companies.
4. Savings banks.
5. Building and loan associations.
6. Bond and mortgage companies.
7. Safe deposit companies.

Describe method of procedure. Capital required. Describe and illustrate documents required in organization of national bank as typical of all.

- A. Articles of association.
- B. Organization certificates.
- C. Oaths of directors.
- D. Certificate as to payment on capital stock.

- E. Order for circulation.
- F. Signatures of officers.
- G. General form of by-laws.

Compare with other financial institutions.

LECTURE 2.—October 15, 1912.

Organization of Staff.

Study from comparative charts on large Linograph. Show functions of each department. Show overlappings in New York City. (Quite essential to clear up at the start.) Show organization of staff in branch banks.

LECTURE 3.—October 22, 1912.

Receiving Teller's Department.

1. Duties.
2. Organization of department in large bank.
3. Records and forms.
4. Preparation of exchange for clearing house.
5. Dangers at the window.
 - A. Counterfeits.
 - B. Endorsements.
6. The proof.
7. Journal entries and what they mean.

LECTURE 4.—October 29, 1912.

Note Teller's Department.

1. Duties.
 - A. Collection notes.
 - B. Discount notes.
 - C. Local collections.
2. Organization of department.
3. Records and forms.
4. Danger points (Sundry).
5. The proof.
6. Journal entries.
7. Protested and return items.

LECTURE 5.—November 12, 1912.

The Collection Department.

1. Various titles given to department. (Transit, collection, foreign, correspondence, etc.)
2. Exact duties whatever called.
3. Records and relation to other departments.
4. Sundry remittance letters and registers.
5. Exchange charges.
6. The foreign clearing at Boston.
7. Suggestions.

Analysis department (figuring cost of carrying acts) Ensell.

LECTURE 6.—November 19, 1912.

The Paying Teller's Department.

1. Main duties.
 - A. Paying or cashing checks.
 - B. Certifying or accepting checks.
2. Collateral duties.
 - A. Signature cards.
 - B. Stop payments.
 - C. Currency shipments.
 - D. Clearing house balances.
3. Forms and methods.
4. Proof.
5. Dangers at the window.
6. Forgeries.
7. Legal points.
8. Modern methods of handling coin.
 - A. Change trays.
 - B. Coin counting and wrapping.
9. Storage of currency and coin in vault and on the desk.

LECTURE 7.—November 26, 1912.

Bookkeeping Department.

1. Duties.
2. Styles of ledgers.

Develop from old style or commercial ledger to skeleton ledger. Show advantages and disadvantages of each.
3. Debit and credit books.
 - A. Forms.
 - B. Uses.
 - C. Advantages and disadvantages.

4. Interest and method of figuring on various ledgers.

5. Statements to customers.
(Forms, methods, etc.)

6. Locating differences.

7. Average balance records.

LECTURE 8.—December 3, 1912.

General Books.

1. Forms of general ledgers and advantages and disadvantages of each.

2. Accounts required and explanation of what each represent.

A. National Banks.

B. State Banks.

C. Trust Companies.

D. Savings Banks.

3. Controlling accounts.

Name and explain.

4. General journal.

5. Cash book.

6. Expedition of proof.

7. General statement.

A. Daily.

B. Comparative.

C. Average.

1. For weekly report.

2. For statistics.

8. Details which should be found in general ledger of small bank.

9. Columnarized expense register.

10. Practical banking management, methods and records.

LECTURE 9.—December 10, 1912.

Discounts.

1. Forms of notes.

2. Makers and endorsers.

3. Corporation notes, etc.

4. Timing.

5. Figuring discount.

6. The offering book and its use.

7. The discount register and its use.

8. The discount tickler.

9. The bill book.

10. Sundry proofs.

11. Filing of notes.

12. Collection of notes when due.

13. Journal entries.

LECTURE 10.—December 17, 1912.

Secured Loans.

1. Kinds of loans.

A. Stock and bonds.

B. Real estate.

C. Miscellaneous collateral.

2. Call loans as distinguished from customer's demand loans.

3. Margins.

4. Forms of notes.

5. General loan and collateral agreement.

6. The banks title to securities.

7. Loan envelopes.

8. Loan cards.

9. Loan ledgers.

10. Substitutions.

11. Payment of loan and delivery of securities.

LECTURE 11.—January 7, 1913.

Merchandise Loans.

Paper to be developed.

LECTURE 12.—January 14, 1913.

Mortgage Loans and Investments.

Paper to be developed.

LECTURE 13.—January 21, 1913.

The Credit Department and Commercial Paper.

Paper to be developed.

LECTURE 14.—January 28, 1913.

Bond and Stock Investments.

1. National and State Laws regarding investments of all institutions.

2. Elementary study of corporation financing.

3. Capital investment.

5. Purchases for speculation.

6. Short term notes.

7. Underwriting and Syndicates.

8. Sources of information as to security, values, quotations, etc.

LECTURE 15.—February 4, 1913.

Bond and Stock Investments, the Accounting.

1. Figuring the bill.

Rate and interest (94 3-8 inst.)

Stock exchange usage.

2. Sundry journal entries.

3. Investment ledgers.

4. Bond values.

(4% 20 years 99—What yield.)

5. Amortization.

6. Accrued interest receivable.

7. Profit on circulation.

8. Filing.

9. Selling.

10. Journal entries at sale.

LECTURE 16.—February 11, 1913.

Foreign Exchange Theory and Practice.

LECTURE 17.—February 18, 1913.

Special Deposit Department.

LECTURE 18.—February 25, 1913.

Chief Clerk.

LECTURE 19.—March 4, 1913.

Trust Companies.

1. Special functions.

2. Banking department compared with bank.

3. The Trust Department.

A. Personal Trusts.

B. Corporate Trusts.

C. Escrow agreements.

D. Re-organizations.

E. Coupons.

F. Records, etc.

G. Accounting to Courts.

LECTURE 20.—March 11, 1913.

Savings Banks.

Special paper to be prepared, covering distinctive differences between savings banks and other financial institutions, management and especially the accounting.

LECTURE 21.—March 18, 1913.

Audits of a Bank.

1. Internal.

A. By clerks.

B. By auditors.

C. By directors.

2. External.

A. By public accountants.

B. By department having control.

3. The method of an audit.

4. Enlarge upon the auditor's duties.
 - A. Statements and reports.
 - B. Statistics.

LECTURE 22.—March 25, 1913.

Audits of a Trust Company.

1. Internal.
 - A. By clerks.
 - B. By auditors.
 - C. By directors.
2. External.
 - A. By public accountants.
 - B. By department having control.
3. The methods of an audit.
4. Enlarge upon the auditor's duties.
 - A. Statements and reports.
 - B. Statistics.

LECTURE 23.—April 1, 1913.

Bank Administration.

National Banks.

LECTURE 24.—April 8, 1913.

Bank Administration.

State Banks.

LECTURE 25.—April 15, 1913.

Bank Administration.

Trust Companies.

Notes of Progress.

Since the publication of the last Chaptergram we are pleased to announce the following cases of New York Chapter men coming into their own:

W. Irving Dey, a former President of New York Chapter and a member of the Board of Governors of long standing has been appointed Assistant Cashier of the Peoples Bank.

A. A. Fitzhugh, formerly of the Broadway Bank of Brooklyn has been selected to fill the position of Assistant Secretary of the Citizens' Trust Company, which has absorbed the Broadway Bank.

Victor A. Lersner, Assistant Cashier of the W'mburgh Savings Bank and a former President of New York Chapter is one of the Directors of the Citizens' Trust Company.

Jason A. Neilson, of Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers, is now Foreign Exchange Manager of that firm. Mr. Neilson, has been associated with the educational work of New York Chapter since its beginning and is still one of its most ardent supporters. He was president of the chapter for the year 1904-05.

Chapter Roll.

The gain in membership for the month of July—7. Banks added to the list—Greenpoint National Bank and Flushing National Bank.

Among the names added to the list of membership are those of George C. Van Tuyl, New York State Superintendent of Banks; Theodore P. Brokaw, Cashier, Flushing National Bank.

Our announcement containing full information about the chapter and its work for the coming season will be published about August 20.

A New Governor.

At the July meeting of the Board of Governors Wm. H. Milliken of the Market and Fulton National Bank was elected to membership of that board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Wm. M. Rosendale, whose term would expire in May, 1913.

Mr. Milliken has long taken an active interest in chapter affairs and its members may well be proud of the fact that he now has a direct part to play in its management. We are pleased to add that as a Past President Mr. Rosendale will still retain an active part in the chapter's executive body.

OAKLAND.

By George W. Ludlow.

AS in most Chapters, attention is now being directed toward Salt Lake City. The delegates have decided on the route they will take and after much discussion they were joined by San Francisco Chapter. The itinerary includes a trip around Lake Tahoe. An effort will be made to induce the new chapter at Sacramento to send a delegation to Salt Lake. If the effort meets with success Oakland, San Francisco and Sacramento Chapters will have two sleepers for their exclusive use. There will be a number of ladies in the party. The next on the calendar will be nomination of officers and members of the Board of Governors for the ensuing term. The election will be held immediately upon the return of the delegates from Salt Lake.

PHILADELPHIA.

By Carl W. Fenninger.

THE month in Philadelphia has been given over—first, to the perfection of the organization of the Board of Consuls. This body with M. E. Benton of the Land Title and Trust Co. as chief consul, E. T. S. Lewis of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank as deputy consul and A. L. Schaefer of the Northern Trust Co. now contains representatives from about one hundred of the financial institutions of the city. Through this body it is hoped that the work of the chapter will be greatly enlarged during the coming season.

The second important work has been the appointment and organization of the various committees. We feel particularly fortunate in the great interest shown by the men who have this year consented to act as members of the advisory committee. Dinner Beeber, president of the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Co., will act as chairman, and with him will be associated R. L. Austin, vice-president Girard National Bank; A. A. Jackson, vice-president Girard Trust Co.; L. E. Jones, president Savings Fund Society of Germantown; H. G. Michener, president Bank of North America; W. J. Montgomery, president Eighth National Bank; Jos. Moore, Jr., president National Bank of the Northern Liberties; J. Barton Townsend, vice-president Provident Life and Trust Co.; E. Rosenberger, president Real Estate Title Insurance & Trust Co.; J. F. Sullivan, president Market Street National Bank.

The regular chapter committees are ten in number and are counted upon to take care of the detail work of the chapter. For purposes of correspondence the chairmen of these committees are named here: Educational Committee, Carl W. Fenninger, Provident Life & Trust Co.; Debate Committee, Chas. B. Engle, Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and

Granting Annuities; Speakers' Committee, H. J. Haas, First National Bank; Press Committee, T. W. Smith, First National Bank; Year Book Committee, E. J. Morris, Manayunk National Bank; Library Committee, A. L. Schaefer, Northern Trust Co.; Contributing Members Committee, J. C. Frankland, Franklin National Bank; New Books Committee, S. W. Waterman, Rittenhouse Trust Co.; Membership Committee, M. E. Benton, Land Title and Trust Co.; Reception Committee, H. St. Clair Ash, Philadelphia National Bank.

The arrangements for the trip to the Salt Lake City are about complete. The Philadelphia delegates will join those from New York on a special train leaving North Philadelphia station about eleven o'clock Friday morning, August 16. The delegates are as follows: W. W. Allen, Jr., H. St. Clair Ash and W. S. Maddox of the Philadelphia National Bank; M. E. Benton, Land Title and Trust Co.; J. B. Borden, of Borden & Knoblauch; John H. Borden and H. J. Haas, of the First National Bank; A. H. Coate, Burlington County Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Moorestown, N. J.; E. G. Dutton, Chester National Bank; Samuel C. Edmonds, Philadelphia Co. for Guaranteeing Mortgages; Charles B. Engle and S. S. Moorehead, Pennsylvania Co.; Wm. S. Evans, of Henry & West; F. C. Eves, West Philadelphia Title and Trust Co.; C. W. Fenninger and T. W. Scattergood, Provident Life and Trust Co.; Jacob Frank and O. Stuart White, Union National Bank; J. C. Frankland, Franklin National Bank; A. H. Jones, Central National Bank; J. C. Knox, National Bank of Germantown; E. J. Morris, Manayunk National Bank; D. J. Myers, Girard National Bank; Wm. A. Nickert, Eighth National Bank; Chas. F. Shaw, Jr., Fourth Street National Bank; John G. Sonneborn, Ninth National Bank; O. Howard Wolfe, assistant secretary American Bankers Association. Alternate, Harry Kolloch, Franklin National Bank.

PHOENIX.

By James C. Blaine.

PHOENIX CHAPTER is doing some systematic and rapid educational work, therefore lacking is the variety so necessary to good chaptergrams.

We gave a debate some time since entitled, Resolved, "That Arizona should adopt laws guaranteeing bank deposits," with A. J. Moser and Geo. F. Byers supporting the question and B. F. Thomas and Frank E. Burridge opposing it. The affirmative was awarded the decision.

We are happy to report the promotion of one of our active and enthusiastic members, G. G. Fuller, of the Phoenix National Bank, formerly exchange teller, to assistant cashier.

PITTSBURGH.

By H. E. Hebrank.

THE warm weather seems to have arrived in Pittsburgh to stay, at least it is hoped it will stay until all the boys have their vacation and reach home again ready for a good hard winter's work. Quite a few are away now and more are going each Saturday and those left at home are hard

at work in the bank, as well as helping to get everything ready for the new officers, who assume their duties September 1. The president-elect is a very busy man these days, getting his committees ready for the coming year while the old committees are all getting ready to close up their work for the year. The Ways and Means Committee, of which F. G. Lancaster is chairman, is busy working on the year-book and from all indications this year the book will be a work of art. Copies will be mailed to each chapter as soon as they are received from the press.

At the present time, a committee of which D. C. Wills is chairman is busy perfecting plans for the entertainment of the Eastern and Southern delegations, who have arranged to stop in Pittsburgh on their way to the convention. The committee is making extensive plans for the entertainment of the guests and from all indications there will be something doing every minute. The special train carrying the delegates from the following chapters, Portland, Hartford, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Providence, Washington, Richmond, Baltimore, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton will arrive in Pittsburgh Friday evening, August 16, at 7 p. m., over the Pennsylvania Railroad. They will be met at the station by the Pittsburgh boys and from then until their train leaves after midnight the fun will be on.

The program while not completed at this date will include rides through the mills and residential section, the big hippodrome and close with a big dinner at the hotel or country club. Pittsburgh Chapter expects to send about fifteen delegates to the convention, many of whom are planning to take the Yellowstone Park trip before coming home.

The Pittsburgh headquarters at the convention will be established at the Hotel Utah.

This year Pittsburgh Chapter has no applicants for office in the National Association and her delegates are going to cast their votes for the "Progressives," whoever they may be.

On Saturday, August 3, at West View Park, the first annual picnic and outing of Pittsburgh Chapter will be held and already everyone is looking forward to a big time. The main attraction will be the ball game between the chapter and the Pittsburgh Association of Credit Men and from present indications this game will be well worth seeing.

Races and other athletic events are also on the program and the committee has arranged also for dancing.

The indications point to a big gathering of bankers attending and enjoying supper in the good cool woods.

The big event of September will be the "Return Athletic Day" with Cleveland Chapter, and if plans carry these two chapters will meet in the Smoky City for contests in golf and baseball. While we realize it will be hard to come up to the standard set by the Cleveland boys in our recent visit to their city, yet it is hoped Pittsburgh Chapter will give a good account of herself on this coming occasion and furnish some good entertainment for the Cleveland guests. The program for the big opening meeting of the new administration has not been announced as yet, but it will be ready in a few days and will be of interest to all.

And now a word in closing. Pittsburgh Chapter wishes to again remind all the delegates to the convention that a general invitation is hereby extended to them to stop in our city and be the guest of Pittsburgh Chapter. A warm welcome as well as a good time is guaranteed to all.

Wills for the A. B. A. Council.

J. E. Rovensky contributes the following: "You can judge the merits of an institution by only one reliable method—that of observing the results—the men produced. We form our opinions of schools, societies, and even nations, by this method, and the chapters of the American Institute of Banking are no exception to the rule. Pittsburgh Chapter is quite willing to be judged in this manner and takes pride in pointing to its founder and first president as an example of the type of men produced by the Institute. The career of D. C. Wills, Institute graduate, cashier of the Diamond National Bank of Pittsburgh and president of the Citizens National Bank of Bellevue, is one that may well serve as an inspiration to other Institute men. After serving two terms as president of the chapter, and the usual term as member of the Board of Governors, he declined to accept any other chapter office, preferring to remain in an advisory capacity, an aid to the younger men who succeeded him. Ever a leader, but never a boss, he has always had the loyal support of the chapter in his national convention campaigns. He served one term as trustee of the Institute and declined to seek other national offices in the Institute, thus pursuing his wise policy of encouraging the younger men by making room for them. Up to this point in his career a member of the chapter has always been found to fill the place vacated by the ever-advancing leader, but now we must confess that his progress became too rapid. He became prominent in the activities of the Pennsylvania State Bankers Association and rapidly forged to the front. Two years ago he was elected chairman of Group 8 representing the Western Section of the state, and at the last state convention was elected as Pennsylvania's representative on the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association—the first graduate of the Institute to attain this honor. Other members of the Institute have, of course, become members of the Council by reason of their office in the Institute, but Pittsburgh Chapter claims the honor of being the first to have a member of its rank and file rise to an elective membership. And we predict—but what's the use—wait a year or two—and you will see."

PITTSFIELD.

By Charles S. Shaw.

AT a meeting held on the evening of Tuesday, July 23, and attended by twenty-six bank clerks representing most of the banks in this county, Berkshire County Chapter of Pittsfield was duly organized. Officers were elected to serve until next May, and the form of constitution as outlined by the Institute was adopted.

We shall probably begin active work toward the latter part of September when the vacation period

will be about over. The fellows have shown a good deal of interest in the project and seem so enthusiastic about it that we are very sure of having a successful chapter in Pittsfield.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

By A. R. Stringer, Jr.

THE past year has been quite busy, what with lectures in law, three nights a month, business meetings, addresses, adding machine contests, dances, smokers, dinners, etc., we could not have squeezed in another thing, no matter how good or expensive. F. J. Lonergan, a leading lawyer of our city, has had charge of our lectures in law and under his tutelage quite a number of our members "ate it alive," the classes being very well attended. Portland Chapter has now about 185 good, substantial members who take active interest in attending all the meetings and pulling for the chapter welfare.

Our annual election was held the second Tuesday of May, at which time Thos. H. West, of Ladd & Tilton Bank, was unanimously elected president. We are expecting big things from President West and he is going to "deliver the goods." Jos. Wiley, of the Hibernia Savings Bank, was elected vice-president. H. C. Bancroft, of the Lumbermen's National Bank, was elected secretary, and W. H. Brown, of the Merchants Savings & Trust Company, was re-elected to the treasurership.

At this time the election of delegates to the national convention at Salt Lake was also held. C. B. Sewell, a past president, and whom a great many will remember as our delegate to the Chattanooga convention, was elected delegate at large and is instructed to see that every delegate at Salt Lake City receives an urgent invitation to visit Portland Chapter. With Mr. Sewell were elected six regular delegates, who are Messrs. Bates, Bryon, Brown, Leonard, Sommers and Weber. (A prize will be offered to other delegates at the convention if they discover a Portland delegate first.)

On May 28 Portland Chapter closed the year with its fourth annual banquet, at which 125 members were present and they pronounced it the best ever. A. L. Mills, president of the First National Bank, and E. C. Cookingham, vice-president of the Ladd & Tilton Bank, being the principal speakers. Mr. Mills offered great encouragement to the chapter and its members, taking the stand that a bank clerk is not unlike any other in that in his profession he can't stand still, he must either go forward or backward. Ambition he considered a necessary element in every bank clerk's success and without it he is as greatly handicapped as the proverbial three-legged horse. He holds also that a necessary thing for the bank clerk to recognize is that from the bank's standpoint the greatest efficiency is accomplished through team work and discipline and he illustrated his point with several apt stories. He also gave those present at the banquet to understand that if at any time he could do them a favor the gate of his office was swinging open for them.

Mr. Cookingham in his talk wished that the bank

clerks could make themselves acquainted with the great social conditions of the day. Speaking in a practical way to the boys he urged upon them that they should make the most of their opportunities, and dwelt upon the fact that they should be ready for opportunity when it knocks at the door of their lives, quoting the following effective lines:

"Master of human destinies am I!
Fame, love, and fortune on my footsteps wait,
Cities and fields I walk, I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel, and mart and palace, soon or late
I knock unbidden once at every gate,
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death. But those who doubt or hesitate
Condemned to failure, penury and woe
Seek me in vain, and uselessly implore,
I answer not and I return no more."

Dr. A. C. Smith, president of the Hibernia Savings Bank; John A. Keating, vice-president of the Lumbermen's National Bank; C. S. Loveland, special examiner of Portland Clearing House, and Lydell Baker, editor of the Pacific Banker, were the other speakers. Our annual banquet has grown to be quite an event and is looked forward to with considerable interest by both bank officers and members of the chapter.

Several outings are being planned by the new officers for the summer months and we are earnestly looking forward to the opening dinner in the fall that will mark the resumption of work.

Portland Chapter desires at this time to extend to all the delegates attending the convention at Salt Lake an invitation to visit our beautiful city. We take great pride in Portland and assure you that you will find one of the most progressive, up-to-the-last-minute and cleanest cities in the United States. We cannot tell you in these limited pages of the natural beauties that surround us, but conjure up a beautiful city (a dream) and you will find its reality in Portland, Oregon, a city on which nature has spared nothing in an effort to make it the one beauty spot of the continent, has placed it in the beautiful Willamette Valley with a climate unsurpassed and scenery unrivaled. Come!

PROVIDENCE.

By John H. Wells.

AT the annual meeting of the Providence Chapter, held June 25, 1912, the following officers were elected: President, A. M. Mitchell; vice-president, Le Roy V. Elder; treasurer, C. R. Martin; secretary, John H. Wells. These with the following compose the Executive Committee: Wm. McCulloch, A. J. Wood, F. A. Church, Henry Y. Stites, F. H. Bratesman, J. H. Marshall. The delegates to the convention: A. M. Mitchell, H. C. Owen, R. N. Reynolds, E. J. Littlefield, L. V. Elder, Wm. McCulloch, M. W. Baker, H. E. Hathaway.

ST. LOUIS.

By G. Prather Knapp.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER will have fourteen delegates at the Salt Lake convention, leaving here Saturday, August 17, 11.30 p. m., for Kansas City, arrive at Kansas City 7.45 a. m., Sunday the 18th, departing at 11.35 a. m. and arriving at Omaha at 6.10 p. m., and there join the special train from Chicago. The delegates are: Frank C. Ball, Safe Deposit Officer of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., delegate-at-large; Byron W. Moser, St. Louis Union Trust Company; Franklin L. Johnson, assistant cashier Mercantile National Bank; Al Bryan, Boatmen's Bank; Wm. J. Brammann, Merchants Laclede National Bank; R. W. Bugbee, Mississippi Valley Trust Co.; Henry Aehle, Mercantile National Bank; Sam B. Blair, Mississippi Valley Trust Co.; W. C. Unger, Commonwealth Trust Co.; W. A. Wilkinson, Mercantile National Bank; Leo Kelly, National Bank of Commerce; J. W. Meier, Franklin Bank; O. A. Rowland, Mississippi Valley Trust Co., and H. E. Ecker, cashier Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Bank.



B. W. MOSER.

St. Louis Chapter will be glad of the opportunity of entertaining any delegates passing through St. Louis on their way to Salt Lake City. Visit us on your way to the West.

St. Louis Chapter is confidently expecting Byron W. Moser, its candidate for the Presidency of the American Institute of Banking, to be chosen without opposition.

SALT LAKE CITY.

By Frank Beckwith.

OWING to the fact that this territory is developing so very rapidly, the need of new banks is constant, and so often have they been organized that the ambitious of the chapter members see that qualification for an executive position is the first step toward getting placed in one of the country banks; with this in mind, an increased zeal has arisen among the members, those who are desirous of taking advantage of the next opening presented, making a special point to absorb the essentials from the course of study provided. These young men are especially interested in bank organization and administration applicable to small towns not over 4,000, and mostly in towns about 1,500 or smaller. During the



WALKER BROS. BANK BUILDING.

course of the Institute studies especially stimulating remarks were drawn from members who had or have been cashiers in smaller towns, who spoke of the qualifications needed for a man to accept those positions. As these remarks came from those in a position to know, the members setting their hopes on getting such positions were keenly interested and not only eagerly listened to the course of lectures covering that part of the course of study, but also made it a point to personally carry their questionings to the members who spoke. In this respect Salt Lake Chapter feels that its position is extremely fortunate; banks are starting up in Utah both north and south of this city; in Idaho, and even Nevada, whose mining towns are tributary financially to this city. Because of the outlook being so bright for qualified men to take the next opening presented, work in the chapter study course this year just closed has been alive with interest. Membership has been large, classes well attended, and the young men's minds were in their work. Especially is the chapter proud of the number of the men now holding positions of responsibility who grew into those positions through the chapter.

Salt Lake Chapter is a member of the Utah Bankers Association and sends a delegate each year. Q. B. Kelly, of the Utah State National Bank, was the delegate chosen for this year; Mr. Kelly is an ardent and enthusiastic chapter worker and in his address, "The Educational Features of Chapter Work," overlooked no inspiring phase or stimulating feature beneficial to ambitious members. His easy address and self-confidence have secured for him the nomination as delegate for almost all conventions to which Salt Lake Chapter has sent a representative. In his address to the Utah bankers, Mr. Kelly said:

"About twelve years ago certain members of the American Bankers Association reached the conclusion that the bank men of this country, because of the specialized nature of their work, were not receiving the training necessary to the development of intelligent bankers. It was decided that the logical thing to do was to organize an Institute, which should espouse the cause of education along the lines of theoretical and practical banking, economics and kindred subjects. The first move was the organization of chapters in the principal cities of the United States, and these were successful from the point of numbers right from the start, but it took some time to evolve an educational plan which would appeal to the average bank man. It is related of the late Admiral Bob Evans, that while he was making an inspection of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a despatch was handed him. Not having his glasses, Bob handed the message to an Irish Orderly to read for him. The Orderly replied, 'I can't, Admiral, I'm as ignorant as yourself.'

"With such men as Joseph Chapman, Jr., vice-president of the North Western National Bank, Minneapolis, as "Father" of the Institute, and James G. Cannon, president of the Fourth National Bank of New York, as an active and warm supporter, the purpose of the Institute must in time be accomplished. Both of these men have climbed the ladder of success in the banking world, round by round, and reached the top only after surmounting the greatest

obstacles. The former gentleman has, with few exceptions, attended each of our annual conventions, and is continually manifesting his interest in the work of the Institute. Mr. Cannon was the Institute's first treasurer and its second president, and it was in his office in the Fourth National that the first constitution was drafted in 1901. Last year at Rochester, it was my pleasure to listen to an address before the Institute convention, by Mr. Cannon, and I wish to quote just a word or two from that address: 'The Institute's value to bankers is not yet fully appreciated. The great need to-day is for all-round bank employees, men who can be advanced to higher offices. Men are wanted, who can realize the importance of each department, and grasp the machinery of the whole bank. I see in the Institute great possibilities for young men. Those who enter upon its work can by proper application, attain a knowledge of banking as a whole, which can be obtained in no other way. * * * I feel that if bank officers generally would foster a spirit of helpful suggestion from their employees, they would save money, and at the same time would handle the work of the bank, as well as their dealings with the public, with a great deal more ease and satisfaction.'

"The Institute has laid down a course of study, embodying a knowledge of Commercial Law and Banking and Finance. Upon the completion of this course, after a satisfactory examination a certificate is issued signed by the officers of the Institute jointly with the officers of the American Bankers Association. As to the law part of the course, most banks have in their employ a competent attorney, but would it not be a valuable asset for any bank to have one or more employees who could quickly solve some of the perplexing problems that daily arise? You have no doubt heard of the Attorney who was called "Necessity" because he knew no law, and another definition for a lawyer is, An athlete who gets two men to strip off for a bout, and then runs off with their clothes. In the banking part of the course, we learn the precepts of the great economists of the day, and what our duties are to the state. We compare the various methods employed in the banks of the country, point out the best features of each, and endeavor to adopt the most progressive. This is certainly good medicine for the sick financial system of our country. I recall the advice of a certain physician, when a friend of mine called upon him. He said: 'Medicine won't help you. You need a complete change. Go to some quiet country place, where you can go to bed early, eat roast beef, drink plenty of rich milk—and smoke just one cigar a day.' After several months, the patient returned much improved, and the doctor asked him how the prescription worked: 'Well, very fine, Doc, except that one cigar a day—that nearly killed me, I had never smoked before.'

"A practical question, in connection with the Institute is, does it pay dividends? Most of you gentlemen believe in life insurance, and that reminds me of a conversation between Jones and Brown: Jones—'Do you carry life insurance?' Brown—'Yes, I have \$10,000.' Jones—'Made payable to your wife?' Brown—'Yes.' Jones—'Well, what kind of an excuse do you put up to Mrs. Brown for living?' The Institute says

to each of its members: Your value is measured by the quality and quantity of results you produce. Somebody knows your actual worth, appreciates your honest endeavors, and has you in mind for better things. It's a business proposition. Suppose you earn \$2,000 a year. At 4 per cent., that is the yearly interest on \$50,000. In other words, the bank capitalizes you at \$50,000 and pays interest on that sum for the use of your energies and faculties. It rests with you. * * * Above all, feed your mind. Study—observe.

"Seven hundred men, members of the A. I. B., have been promoted to official bank positions since the Institute was founded. There is little doubt as to the Institute's having made good. The purpose for which it was founded is being accomplished—slowly in some cases, but it is being accomplished. It has solved a difficult problem, and this is true mainly because the right kind of men started the proposition, and the same clean, capable, intelligent, forceful men are back of it today. Another reason for the Institute's phenomenal success is the fact that our aim is to make young men citizens—citizens in the broadest sense—to show them that they have a duty to perform in the community in which they live. The Institute inculcates high planes of right living, clean character, and makes for the elevation of mankind. This is the broader field of education in the chapters. The daily routine work in a bank is familiar to us. Most of us can go from one department to another—and perform its functions, but the things that we learn—or are striving to learn—is a broader citizenship. In the various chapters we are developing men—men whom we expect to leave their stamp upon their respective communities. Without being boastful, the American Institute of Banking is entitled to some credit, for bringing currency reform and monetary legislation to such public notice—that possibly, within the next decade, Congress may awaken from its long sleep, and realizing that the financial question is not a political one, give the people some beneficial legislation. I am reminded of a story—where a man rushed into the room where his wife was sitting comfortably and said, 'My dear, guess what intelligence has just reached me——' This was as far as he got. His wife sprang up, kissed him, and exclaimed, 'Thank Heaven, Harry.'

"The numerical system was worked out by the A. I. B., perfected by the American Bankers Association, and is proving a great boon to the banks of the nation. This reduces liability to error in the transit department to a minimum, and is a great time saver, and statistics show that it is being universally adopted. Statistics, you know, gentlemen, are great things—a certain patient said to his doctor, 'Tell me candidly, Doc, will I pull through?' The doctor replied, 'Oh, you are bound to pull through. Statistics prove that out of 100 cases like yours, one per cent. invariably recovers. I've treated 99 and every one of them died. Why, you can't die—if you want to.'

"In concluding—just a word about the convention. Last year at Rochester the best convention the A. I. B. had ever held passed into history. In addition to the best talent the A. I. B. possessed—there were brilliant addresses by such men as Congressman Vreeland, Lawrence Murray, Comptroller of the

Currency, and Jas. G. Cannon, president of the Fourth National Bank, New York. We would be false to our ideals, if we did not exert our powers to the utmost to make the meeting at Salt Lake City, August 21, 22 and 23, the greatest and best ever. Besides the practical discussion of topics, of vital interest to the bank man, questions of nation-wide importance will be discussed by the best talent of the nation—notably, Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University; Hon. Duncan McKinlay, Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco; James K. Lynch, vice-president of the First National Bank, San Francisco, and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. For the past six months the Program Committee has been working hard and the result is a program of some merit. Committees are now putting on the finishing touches on entertainment features which will cause our guests to sit up and take notice. In behalf of Salt Lake Chapter—in behalf of the Institute at large—I urge all of you to witness our sessions and participate with us in the festivities—to the end that all our visitors from the East and from the West, from the North and from the South, may return to their homes feeling that Salt Lake and Utah have established a reputation for hospitality—that time cannot mar.”

Chapter members are very busy with preparations for the coming tenth annual convention. This is a much more important matter than this chapter has ever before undertaken, and after the fracas is over it will be seen that the chapter and the city have done as well as stage fright would permit. Bankers, hotels and the public are fully alive to the possibilities of this convention and hearty support is met on every side. The attractive features held out to prospective visitors have been so much gone over in these columns that now upon the eve of the convention nothing will be attempted in that line. It is sufficient to say that the national organization will be welcomed by Salt Lake City and chapter with the large hospitality of the West. That the convention shall be a success is the unanimous effort of all. Reservations are being attended to by Royal C. Barnes, president of the A. I. B., to whom all delegates and visitors should write in ample time; the Hotel Utah has its addition ready for this increase of guests, and each and every guest will be taken care of by this largest of local hotels. Side trips for pleasure have been provided to interest the varied tastes of those coming, and can the local chapter do more than to thank those who have supported it and invite their guests?

SAN FRANCISCO.

By Wm. A. Marcus.

THE last of our evening meetings preceding the usual summer rest was held on Thursday, June 27, at which time Capt. Robt. Dollar spoke on “Conditions in China—Past and Present.” Captain Dollar is probably one of the best informed men in the country on matters relating to Chinese mercantile conditions. During the last twenty years he has given much of his time to the Oriental trade, having made as many as fourteen trips on different missions to that country. Out of the fund of information gathered in an active life covering nearly eighty years, he spoke for over an hour of the de-

velopment of the Chinese Republic during the past few months, and of how completely the Manchu Dynasty has been succeeded by the new Republic. The immense opportunity for trade was brought forcibly to the attention of his hearers when it was pointed out how remarkable an increase would be created when the millions of population begin living on a higher plane than has heretofore been known. The fact that the population is aiming toward a better standard was shown in several instances, particularly with regard to railroad travel that where a few years ago the Chinese prevented the building of railroads, now they seem to want to ride on them, even for no other reason than for the novelty of it.

The delegation party from San Francisco Chapter will be made up of about twenty enthusiasts and have arranged a stop-over at the famous Lake Tahoe with a trip around the lake, while many of the members are arranging a trip through the Yellowstone Park. The chapter has arranged an attractive souvenir for the convention and all that is necessary to remark is that “It’s a Bear.”

SPOKANE.

By C. E. Cooper.

THE delegates of Spokane Chapter are awaiting with pleasing anticipations the annual convention at Salt Lake next month. The last of June we had the pleasure of an address by Fred W. Ellsworth, of New York, who talked principally on the advantage of Institute training. Our chapter has the distinction of having captured first prize given by the Washington State Bankers’ Association, this year, for the best essay on the subject, “The Banker and the Farmer,” won by A. R. Charles. We fell below our standard this year, as last year we won both first and second prize. On June 25 the Dance Committee had their regular monthly dance at a nearby summer resort, and everybody spent an enjoyable evening. The next dance will be held on July 24, and every Institute member and bank man in the United States and Honolulu is invited.

SYRACUSE.

By W. W. Seymour.

WHILE to all outward appearances Syracuse Chapter has been lying dormant for the past few months, nevertheless a few of its members, especially the chairman of the Educational and House Committees, have been devoting much time and thought to our fall work. Our House Committee has been looking for rooms since last spring and, after investigating several propositions, has reported favorably on the rooms known as the Moose Lodge Rooms, which are suitable not only to our needs, but also to our exchequer. These quarters, which are quite centrally located and well furnished, have been leased for each Friday night during the year commencing September 1, 1912. Our Educational Committee has secured the services of Professor E. W. Tuckey, Ph.D., of Syracuse University, who will conduct our class in Economics. This class will be started in September. The committee has further plans which will be announced in detail later. Syracuse Chapter is one of your youngest chapters, and we realize our needs along educational lines are many;

therefore, we are looking forward to the opportunity, which is now presented through our affiliation with the Institute, to become broader minded men and more efficient in our daily work.

WASHINGTON.

By Harry V. Haynes.

WITH the time for the convening of the Salt Lake City convention fast approaching, Washington chapter's delegation is making its final arrangements for the trip. Never before has a delegation been more enthusiastic in its desire to contribute to the success of the convention, and, headed by the chairman of our educational committee, W. W. Spaid, the spirit predominating is for the further development of the educational principles of the Institute, the harmonious co-operation to that end of all the delegates, whether graduates or not, and the promotion of many happy friendships which are such an essential factor in the progressive bank man's career.

The coming convention will doubtless be the most successful from an educational standpoint and it is fitting, therefore, that every man who goes as a delegate from Washington chapter will be a graduate of the Institute. This has been made possible by the results achieved during the past year. The men who have qualified for the certificate during the past two months number twenty so that we now have thirty-five graduates out of a membership of about 350. The following is a complete list of the graduates: Carroll Pierce, Joshua Evans, Jr., Edmund S. Wolfe, Harry V. Haynes, F. V. Grayson, W. W. Spaid, A. B. Claxton, C. H. Doing, Jr., Ernest E. Herrell, A. M. Nevius, J. Burr Johnson, P. M. Garnett, A. C. Chewning, J. D. Faber, J. Cassin Williams, C. Louis Eckloff, Albert H. Bedford, Donald H. Manning, Raymond H. Berry, Hans W. Ireland, F. G. Addison, Jr., Lawrence H. Killmon, Dr. H. C. Duffy, Harry C. Blanton, Vincent B. Smith, Charles D. Boyer, A. R. Varela, Maurice Wilkins, James M. Roberts, Jr., M. L. Dinwiddie, Charles C. Eckloff, H. P. White, E. T. Love, Maurice J. Pierce and Chris. J. Gockler.

The Washington delegates will be strong in their support of any recommendation made by the committee on advanced education which savors of higher efficiency in banking. It is realized that even if the Institute progresses only at the pace it has maintained in the past—and it is reasonable to suppose that its progress will be more rapid in the future—it will be a matter of but a comparatively short time until its recognition as the point of centralization of the best developed banking thought will be assured. We will not all be masters, to be sure, but there will be many such. One needs only take a glance backward to see the many chapter men who have advanced, primarily because their chapters afford them the opportunity to display their ability and bring about its development, and these men, to the credit of themselves, their chapters and in the interest of their institutions, may be expected to be just as progressive in their new spheres, because "knowledge begeth knowledge." As a matter of fact the instances are not rare where the promotion of the chapter man over the head of the officer of the old school type has become inexplicable to him.

There is nothing so interesting as to discuss shop with those who know the workings of their shops and can see the advantages and disadvantages of the operations, and this is where the chapter lays the foundation for the results which the Institute is going to attain. These shop talks soon broaden in scope, and, aided by the knowledge expounded by the lecturers and their suggestions in the direction of original research, problems broader and greater than those affecting the everyday grind are attacked. We are about arriving at this stage now in our chapter life. Some day one or more of these advanced shop talkers is going to direct the searchlight on the real defects in our financial system and supply the remedies therefor. Meantime, let's stick to it.

Haynes for Vice-President.

Editor Bulletin:—Washington Chapter presents as a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the Institute, Harry V. Haynes, of the Riggs National Bank. Mr. Haynes has received the hearty endorsement of his chapter in recognition of his loyalty to



HARRY V. HAYNES.

its interests and his able and untiring efforts in promoting its work, especially along educational lines. He has been prominent in the activities of Washington Chapter almost since its organization and has accomplished with credit everything he has undertaken. Needless to say he is a certificate holder. We have been associated with him for a number of years and it gives us pleasure to bear testimony to the fact that he not only has the ability to fill the position we are seeking for him, but could measure up to the Presidency, or the highest office within the gift of the Institute and discharge the duties with credit to it, to himself and to his chapter.

(Signed) E. E. Herrell, President; W. W. Spaid, Chairman of Delegation; S. J. Henry, E. T. Love, A. M. Nevius, Joshua Evans, Jr., C. H. Doing, Jr., and F. G. Addison, Jr.

AN INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION.

By O. Howard Wolfe.

THE Institute convention may properly be looked upon in the light of an investment. The convention presents an opportunity to get acquainted with four hundred of the brightest young men in the banking business; men who some day are going to make financial history; to join with them in the discussion of the questions that are before the Institute, problems of education and banking in general. There is no question of the value of a wide acquaintance in the banking business. That is plenty, but it is not all. The trip this year will take the Eastern delegates through every kind of country for which this great nation is famous. Stops will be made in Pittsburgh, Chicago and Denver, enabling you to see these cities without extra cost in a manner impossible on a private trip. The end of the journey is beyond the Rockies—a wonderland of scenery—in the historic State of Utah, and the intensely interesting city of Salt Lake. Nearby is the famous lake in which it is impossible to sink. That ought to furnish inspiration for anyone who is bound to swim! Returning, the way may be varied by a trip through the Yellowstone in company with many

others from East, West, North and South. Friendships made on such a trip will last a lifetime.

As an educational investment, is it not worth many times the price? Look over the field. Who are the best men the Institute has produced, the men who have made good and are going to make themselves felt in national affairs? They are the thoughtful, studious, but aggressive, men who have been in evidence at Institute conventions. If it is the time that keeps you home, is not a possible lifetime success worth a ten-day venture? If it is the money, is not an investment of \$150 today a small sum when there is every chance that it will produce an annual dividend of \$200 a year increase in your worth to your bank?

Be loyal to your chapter, take hold of the broader education the Institute holds out, broaden yourself as a patriotic American by travel in your own land; but if you consider the trip merely as an investment, it is worth the price ten times. Four years ago, the writer had a similar opportunity to go to Denver, Colorado. He borrowed \$250 and went. If he had it to do over again, he would as gladly have borrowed \$1,000—which wasn't possible at that time, but it is now—that's the answer.

WHAT BANKERS WANT TO KNOW.

THE following indicate only a few of the varied requests for information sent by American Bankers Association members to the Library and Reference Department since its establishment a few months ago. Replies have included the loaning of material for addresses, papers, etc.

Advertising for banks and trust companies.

Agricultural credit.

Amount of money in circulation per capita in various countries.

Automobile banks.

Bank directors' duties and liabilities.

Bank failures.

Branch banking.

Commercial paper.

Co-operation among banks.

Correspondence courses in investment.

Cost accounting.

Country clearing houses.

Double liability.

Guaranty of bank deposits.

Interest rate in savings banks.

Interest on commercial and savings deposits.

List of financial organizations in the U. S.

Pensions for bank employees.

Pictures of banks.

Railway stock and bond issues.

Relation of postal savings banks to commercial banks.

Roll of honor banks.

Real estate loans in national banks.

Savings banks in France.

Savings banks failures.

Savings bank insurance.

Relation of banks to business.

Trust company failures.

Segregation of savings deposits

Uniform credit statements.

State bank note issues.

